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Taipei ... dep.	7.17	9.51	11.09	12.30	1.48	5.04	6.07	7.39
Taipei Market ... dep.	7.23	9.57	11.15	12.36	1.54	5.10	6.13	7.45
Fanning ... dep.	7.33	10.07	11.25	12.46	2.04	5.20	6.23	7.55
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Fanning ... dep.	7.33	8.16	10.48	11.51	2.48	4.46	5.22	6.16
Taipei Market ... dep.	7.43	8.26	10.58	12.02	2.51	4.49	5.25	6.19
Taipei ... dep.	7.47	8.30	11.03	12.07	2.55	4.53	5.29	6.23
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FIIJI.

FIFTY YEARS OF BRITISH RULE.

Sir Maynard Hedstrom in an article contributed to *The Times* on October 10th wrote:—

Beginning to-day, the Crown Colony of Fiji is to mark with three days' festivities and many expressions of loyalty the completion of 50 years of British rule. The control point of the official celebrations will be the town of Levuka, the old capital of Fiji, where King Thakombau signed the Deed of Cession to Great Britain on October 10th, 1874.

On the site of the original cession ceremony the Acting Governor of Fiji (Mr. T. E. Fall, C.M.G.), accompanied by the Chief Justice (Sir Alfred Young) and members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, will address an assembly of European and native delegations from Fiji's 11 provinces.

The 350 islands in the South Pacific which form the Fijian group were first sighted by Tasman, the intrepid Dutch navigator, in 1643. Tasman did not land, however, but proceeded on his way through the fertile, coral-girt archipelago to make further history. The history of Fiji virtually does not begin until the arrival there of the first white settlers, towards the end of the 18th century. By that time the fame of the islands—their fertility, rich natural resources, and ideal climate—had been noised about the world by traders from the East Indies, and by the end of the first quarter of the 19th century there were many hundreds of white settlers from Europe, America, and Australia in Fiji.

The voluntary cession of Fiji to Great Britain in 1874 was a defensive act on the part of King Thakombau, leader of the Fijian chiefs, who foresaw only the ruin and ruthless exploitation of his country under the so-called Constitutional Government set up by the mixed white colonists in 1871.

END OF CANNIBALISM.

Many of these colonists were adventurers of an undesirable type, and under their Constitution, which made Thakombau nominal King of Fiji, they had taken care to invest all the political power in their own hands. By playing upon the cupidity of some of the lesser chiefs they had succeeded in alienating large tracts of communal land from the rightful native owners. And they even went so far as to maintain that electoral franchise should be confined solely to themselves.

The result of all this was a period of bloodshed and disorder, which, but for the good statesmanship of Thakombau, might have continued until the decimation of Fiji was complete. British rule at once put an end to these conditions and restored the old communal ownership of land, which still remains intact, the Government acting as trustee. Among the other advantages that have accrued to Fiji under 50 years of sympathetic British rule, two stand out prominently—the complete disappearance of cannibalism and heathenism, and the saving of the fine Fijian race from threatened extinction by disease.

The Medical Service, organized in 18 by Sir Arthur Gordon, the first Governor of Fiji, as a relief measure following a violent epidemic of measles, which carried off nearly one-third of an already rapidly decreasing native population, has become a permanent integral part of the British administration of Fiji. At the hospital at Suva native medical practitioners are trained and sent out to work among their own people under the supervision of European district medical officers. Their work cannot be too highly valued, for, apart from tending the sick, they have conveyed, as no other agency could have done, European medical thought and hygiene to the native mind. The decrease in the Fijian race has been arrested, and it is confidently expected that the figures of the next census will show an increase. In view of the large number of Indian labourers in Fiji, the maintenance of an adequate Fijian majority has occasioned a good deal of thought.

LAND FOR SETTLERS.

The various missions working in Fiji have not only effected the conversion to Christianity of the entire native population, but have also done splendid work in the erection of schools and the systematic education of Fijian children, who are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic in their own language, and have all the impulses of loyal and useful citizenship instilled into them. The loyalty of the Fijian to the Crown is unassailable and his affection for his British rulers is deep and genuine.

Of Fijian natural resources the growing of sugar cane and the production of sugar stand in the foremost state of development to-day. Last year sugar exports amounted in value to £286,287. The copra industry follows a close second, with an export value for the period 1917-21 of £2,294,517. But there is not a commercial aspect of Fijian life to-day that does not still offer rich reward to capital well placed, to brains well used, and to service well given.

There are still large areas of magnificent land awaiting the occupation of the settler for farming; tea, cotton, or banana planting. Fiji, though well within the tropical belt, is nevertheless, a white man's country with a white man's climate, a country of rich scenic beauty, offering attractions to the tourist, colonist, and investor alike.

It is hoped that the present jubilee celebrations will mark the beginning of an epoch that will lead Fiji to an even greater future within the British Empire than it yet visible, for though Fiji is one of the smallest of the Colonies, few can be prouder and happier in their British status.

PASSING OF DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Mr. C. B. Mortlock, who writes "Church Notes" for the *London Daily Telegraph*, says:—

It is officially announced that the Principal Registry of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Vicar-General's Office for the issue of Marriage Licences has been moved to No. 1, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. 1. This marks the end of an interesting chapter in the legal and literary history of the City. Originally the College of the Doctors of Civil Law, founded by Dr. Henry Harvey in 1568, Doctors' Commons, in the course of the next century, became the seat of various branches of the civil and ecclesiastical judicature.

There frequently sat the Court of Admiralty, the Prerogative (i.e., the Principal Probate) Court, the Court of Delegates (now the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council), the Court of Faculties, and the Court of Arches. The Vicar-General's Office has been situated at Doctors' Commons since the Restoration, first in Bell-yard until 1873, then at 5, Dean's-court, and since 1894 at 3, Creed-lane.

Less than a hundred years ago Doctors' Commons still retained its old activities and old appearance. Steerforth, it will be remembered, described it with great pungency to David Copperfield. "What is a proctor, Steerforth?" said I. "Why, he is a sort of monkish attorney," replied Steerforth. "He is, to some faded courts held in Doctors' Commons—a lazy old nook near St. Paul's Churchyard—what solicitors are to the courts of law and equity. I can tell you best what he is by telling you what Doctors' Commons is. It's a little out-of-the-way place, where they administer what is called ecclesiastical law, and play all kinds of tricks with obsolete old monsters of Acts of Parliament, which three-fourths of the world know nothing about, and the other fourth supposes to have been dug up, in a fossil state, in the days of the Edwards. It's a place that has ancient monopoly in suits about people's wills and people's marriages, and disputes among ships and boats."

Seven years after "David Copperfield" was written, Doctors' Commons lost much of its legal importance by the institution of the new Divorce and Probate Courts, and in 1874 its Will Office was transferred to Somerset House. It remained, however, as the recognised locality for the granting of marriage licences. The office still possesses the complete set of Marriage License Allegations received there since 1560. Fifty enough the creator of Sam Weller, who drew such a diverting account for Mr. Jingle of the temptations to widowers of the vicinity of Doctors' Commons, himself obtained a marriage licence there on March 28th, 1836, for his marriage with Catherine Hogarth.

During the Great War Doctors' Commons achieved an unprecedented celebrity. Thousands of licences were issued to soldiers by the offices already mentioned, without which it would have been practically impossible for soldiers to have been married while on short leave from the front.

PRINCE'S ROMANCE.

EX-KAISER'S NEPHEW DROPS
A BOMBSHELL.

A romance in the House of Hohenzollern is just now presenting a difficult problem to German Monarchists, states the *Observer* Berlin correspondent.

According to their tenets, the man on whom the chief blame for the ex-Kaiser's abdication falls is his last Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden. If Prince Max had been less democratically minded, or at least had waited with his announcement of the abdication, the Die-hard Hohenzollern school honestly believe that there would have been no need for the step. But Prince Max almost forestalled events in his eagerness to appease the revolutionary populace, and will go down to posterity in certain circles as one of the principal exponents of the knife-in-the-back policy that is presumed to have cost Germany the war and the Hohenzollerns the throne.

It is clear, then, that the most bitter enmity must exist between the house of Zähringen, which is that of the princes of Baden, and the Hohenzollerns. So great is the enmity indeed that when Prince Max's aged mother died last year, a magnificent wreath was sent from Doorn, but the deputy representing royalty in exile was given strict orders to ignore the chief mourner, ex-Chancellor Prince Max. Even in the stress of political events that have shaken Germany since then, this fact has not been forgotten.

Surprise and consternation is therefore all the greater that the ex-Kaiser's nephew, Prince Wolfgang, has announced his intention of marrying Prince Max of Baden's only daughter, Princess Marie Alexandra. Their ages are twenty-eight and twenty-two respectively. Consent to the marriage has come from Doorn.

There have been several love-stories in feudal houses since the revolution, which have exercised public opinion very greatly, chief among them being that of the ex-Kaiser himself. But these two young people have defied the boycott, and even the threats which have been launched against Prince Max of Baden by the Junker ex-officers' league and loyalist associations. These find themselves in a very painful position. If the ex-Kaiser pardons his enemy, there remains nothing for his partisans but to follow suit, and Monarchist meetings and festivals will be rebuffed of one of their choicest objects of vituperation.

WORLD THEATRE.

A STORY OF YOUTH, LOVE AND MIRTH THAT SPARKLES WITH WIT AND HUMOUR.

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SATURDAY, Nov. 8th	MIGNON
MONDAY, Nov. 10th	MADAM BUTTERFLY
TUESDAY, Nov. 11th	BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA

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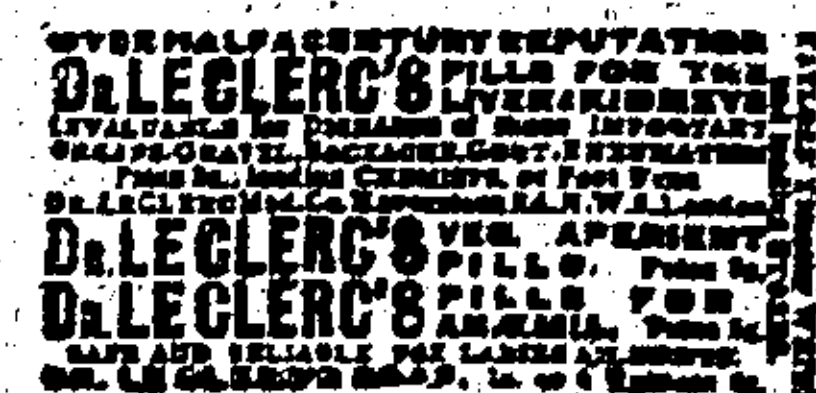
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ARMISTICE DAY

(NOVEMBER 11TH).

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90-MILES-AN-HOUR CARS.

MOTOR-CYCLES FOR £14.

PARIS SHOW CONTRASTS.

The Motoring Correspondent of a London paper writing from Paris last month, said:—

The wider scope of the internal combustion engine is vividly illustrated at the Paris motor show now in progress. At one end is a 1-h.p. motor-cycle priced complete at £14. At the other end is a British limousine car which costs £4,000 and rated at 40-h.p. One consumes one gallon of petrol for 200 miles, the other a gallon for about 12 miles.

The millionaire and the poor man have a mutual interest in this year's show.

Tucked away in the corner of one of the galleries is a motor-cycle which is naively described as being suitable for woman or priest. It is a low-powered, tractable little mount with the top member of the frame cut away and the mechanism fully protected so that skirts will not prove a disadvantage.

There are motor-cycles fitted with balloon tyres shown for the first time. These should prove a boon to the motorcyclist.

Engines have been improved in minor details which have led to a greater power output in relation to weight. The maximum speed of various cars has been correspondingly increased. There are at least a dozen cars on view with which the makers give, for what it is worth, a guarantee of a speed of 90 miles an hour.

This speed is claimed for, among others, the new Hispano-Suiza, the Isotta Fraschini, and the Farman. For the Lancia, a comparatively low-power car, a speed of 70 miles an hour is claimed.

WALKING PACE "ON TOP."

These speeds are a little frightening, but it must be remembered that the tractability and brake efficiency of the modern car has been greatly increased.

The multi-cylinder cars capable of 90 miles an hour will also travel at walking pace on top gear.

Among the new devices are the oil radiators to be seen on the Bignan and Renault chassis. As much attention is paid to the cooling of the oil as the engine itself. The Renault is also fitted with an oil purifier which operates rather after the fashion of a milk-separator and ensures that any impurities are removed.

Shock absorbers are almost generally fitted as standard to the springs of small and large cars. This feature is probably the result of the bad condition of the French roads, but it is a point of comfort that English makers might well copy. My experience is that most small cars require such a device.

For the first time at the Paris show the British Morris cars have a stand to themselves. But this highly popular British light car is rather severely handicapped with a 62 per cent. import tax. Among other British cars shown are Austin, Rolls-Royce, and Morgan. Nearly all the more popular American makes are exhibited.

RICH MAN'S WILL SURPRISE

LIVING IN 13s. HOUSE ON £9,000

A YEAR.

DISLIKED HIS WEALTH TALKED ABOUT.

Mr. James Carr, of Higher Openshaw, Manchester, who had an income of nearly £9,000 a year, but lived in a six-room house in an upper working-class terrace, left £187,275 gross, and net personality amounting to £189,958. He died on Aug. 30th, aged 87.

He left the income from £51,600 to his only two relatives and to two friends made 20 legacies of from £300 to £1,000 to friends and bequeathed to charities £23,000, as well as the reversion of the capital appropriated to the four principal beneficiaries during their lifetime, and the residue of the estate.

To his neighbours—working-class folk—who thought him a man of simple tastes, comfortably off, the news of Mr. Carr's wealth came as a surprise. His relatives knew of it, but respected his dislike to having it talked about.

Mr. Carr was a bachelor and retired 25 years ago with a competence made from a Manchester bleaching business. He continued to live in the 13s. a week house he had built, together with three others, with the first money he made. He spent extremely little, invested wisely, and let his fortune grow.

Even when his income amounted to several thousands a year he never spent more than £400.

The two remaining relatives are his niece, Miss Hines, of Fairfields, Manchester, to whom he left the income from £18,000 for life, and his grand-nephew, Mr. Stanley Carr, of Trafford Park, who receives the income from £10,000 for life.

Miss Hines told a Daily Mail reporter that her uncle was a teetotaler and a non-smoker, spent his time pottering about his tiny garden, read a good deal, went to St. Clement's Church, Openshaw, on Sundays, and had a couple of weeks at Blackpool every year. His only indulgence was to hire a taxicab to go into town.

The 20 small legacies are chiefly to old friends as keepers; but several are to working-class relatives of people he had known when he was poorer.



A happy good nature

If everyone did a bit towards making conditions better for others less fortunate, there would be more happy people, sir.

I could have kept my discovery of Kensitas to myself, sir, but I wouldn't have been happy.

I simply have to tell you that Kensitas is the only cigarette to satisfy a gentleman of your discriminating taste, sir.

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Wholesale and
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At 95 cents
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BACHELORS' PAY.

PLAN TO GIVE THEM LESS
AND MARRIED MEN MORE

To increase the number of children of the intellectual and professional classes of the American nation, Professor William McDougall has proposed to Harvard University a general reduction of the salaries paid to bachelors and a corresponding enlargement of the emoluments received by married men with children.

The professor's proposals are addressed to university, schools, banks, and big corporations. He says: "Let the positions which are now paid \$500 a year be remunerated in future, when they are filled by bachelors, with \$300. On marriage, let a man, regardless of what salary he is drawing, receive an additional \$100 a year, and at the birth of each child, let him begin to receive an additional \$75 a year and continue to receive it so long as that child is living and under the age of 24."

Then, instead of paying \$500 a year to a bachelor, we would have the following scale of salaries:

To a bachelor, \$300.
To a married man with no children, \$500.
To a married man with one child, \$675.
Married, with two children, \$750.
Married, with three children, \$825, and so on.

BASEBALL SCANDAL.

PLAYER WHO COST £15,000 BANISHED FROM GAME.

The following New York dispatch appears in one of the latest London papers to hand:

On the eve of the greatest sporting event in America—the world's baseball series—a scandal has been divulged which is causing the greatest consternation among the millions of enthusiasts who support the national game.

Judge Landis, who, after the bribery scandals of 1919, resigned an eminent position as the Bench, has become at a fabulous salary the supreme arbiter of American baseball, dismissed from the Giants team two of its best-known members—Cosy Dolan, the famous coach, and Jimmy O'Connell, outfielder—against whom he decreed perpetual banishment from all future participation in organized matches.

The offense of which the two delinquents are convicted is the attempted bribery of Heinie Sand, of the Philadelphia National League team. At the instigation of Dolan, according to the finding of Judge Landis, O'Connell offered \$100 to Sand to "throw" a match. Sand indignantly rejected the bribe. The Giants won the match, thereby constituting themselves champions of the National League.

O'Connell is a player whom the Giants "bought" from the San Francisco Club for \$15,000.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

NOVEMBER 6TH, 1924.

Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	\$1,107 1/2 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$740 b.
Union Insurance	\$252 b. & ss.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$635 b.
Donghai Steamships	\$80 a.
H.K. & M. Steamboats	\$36 nom.
"Star" Ferries	\$104 b.
China Sugars	\$95 a.
Langkats (Combined)	Tls. 19 b.
Kowloon Wharves	\$208 nom.
Whampoa Docks	\$153 b.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 98 b.
Hongkew Wharves	Tls. 190 b.
New Engineering	Tls. 660 b.
Hongkong Lands	\$110 b.
Hongkong Hotels (old)	\$212 nom. (new) \$19 1/2 b.
Humphreys Estates	\$23 b.
Ewo Cotton Mills	Tls. 11 b.
Shanghai Cottons	Tls. 53 b.
Oriental	Tls. 37 b.
Cement	(combined) \$22 1/2 a.
Hongkong Paper (combined)	\$50 nom.
China Provident	(combined) \$34 1/2 a.
Dairy Farms	\$25 1/2 a.
Waterboats	\$17 1/2 b.
Wetlands	(old) \$22 (new) \$14 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$43 1/2 a. \$43 1/2 ss.
China Light	(combined) \$27 a.
Hongkong Trams	\$45 1/2 b.
Peak Tramways	(old) \$25 b. (new) \$10 b.
"Shan" Transport	\$46 b.

b—buyers; s—sellers; ss—sales.

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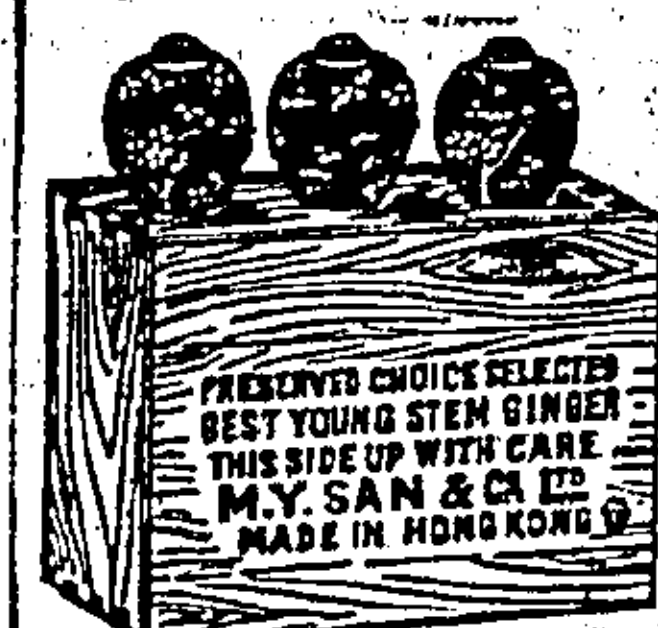
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HONGKONG.

HUNTING BIG GAME IN CHINA.

MR. A. DE C. SOWERBY'S EXPERIENCES.

Mr. Arthur de C. Sowerby lectured on "Big game and other Hunting" before the China Society of Science and Arts at the Royal Asiatic Society at Shanghai last week. Dr. H. Chatley presided.

Mr. Sowerby discussed China as a game country. He said that China had always been known as such, especially in connection with small game, pheasants, ducks, snipe, and the like.

The country was less well known for its big game animals, which, however, were plentiful, varied and extremely interesting. The chief game areas are for big game, the highlands of Central and West China, running up to 12,000 to 15,000 feet, the big mountains and forests of West and North Shansi, the Tung Ling area in Northeast Chihli, often known as the Imperial Hunting Grounds, the Manchurian Forests, and the mountains of Southeast China.

In regard to small game, pheasants were formerly abundant in the Yangtze Valley, which was a wonderful reserve. It was now shot out. At the present day pheasants were numerous in Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Hunan, Szechuan, well away from the reach of gold-storage exploiters of game. The Yangtze Valley was still good for wild fowl, such as ducks, geese, snipe, while in the forests of Manchuria much good shooting is to be had.

The lecturer's descriptions of the country were illustrated with beautiful slides of scenes taken by himself in the wilds.

VARIETIES OF BIG GAME.

In discussing the various kinds of big game, Mr. Sowerby said that there were from 30 to 40 different kinds of hoofed animals including wapiti, spotted deer (Sika), roe deer, river deer, muntjac, musk deer, ssu pu hsang (extinct), big horn sheep, blue sheep, gorals, serows, takins, gottred gazelle, Mongolian gazelle, Pzalskis gazelle and wild pig. He described several personal experiences in hunting these animals.

Besides these hoofed animals, there are a number of large carnivores, which can be included in the category of big game. These are tigers, leopards, bears, wolves. Some of the lecturer's experiences with these animals, he said, were hair-raising.

Enumerating the kinds of small game, Mr. Sowerby told of his own and other people's experiences in shooting pheasants, partridges, quails, bustards, geese, ducks, grouse, pigeons, doves, waders and hawks.

He spoke of the enemies of game in the country, many of which were, he said, to be classed in the category of smaller fur-bearing animals. Such were the wild cats, civets, foxes, wild dogs, raccoon dogs, otter, badgers, mink, marten and ermine.

Other enemies were predaceous birds, such as eagles, owls and hawks, while snakes did good deal of damage to eggs and young birds.

Mr. Sowerby thought it not unwarrantable to include fishing in his lecture, and passed a few remarks on this interesting subject. He mentioned briefly the kinds of fish in the country and where obtainable. Trout, salmon, pike, bass, carp and catfish were the chief kinds. Serpent heads might also be taken, as well as eels and other less sporting species. Sea fishing has hardly been tried out.

In conclusion the lecturer discussed hunting for natural history specimens, this was a specialty. He gave details of trapping by foreign collectors with foreign traps, and by natives who have numerous methods.

The various kinds of beasts taken were mainly rats, squirrels, shrews, moles, bats and pangolin. Birds were extremely abundant in this country and kept the naturalist very busy.

CEYLON'S NEW COUNCIL.

The Ceylon Observer, of October 15th, says:—

The opening of the reformed Legislative Council, to-day, marks a new epoch in the government of the island. The inevitable recognition of the first principles of responsible Government has won for the people the power of managing the country's affairs in what they believe to be the manner most conducive to their best interests. The Legislative Council, for the first time in its history, has a clear elected unofficial majority. Following the example of most representative gatherings, the Council is to have a Vice-President of its own choice, who shall preside over its deliberations in the absence of the Governor. The country's aspirations have, in a large measure, been satisfied. It would scarcely be wise, however, for those who bay at the moon to imagine that an unofficial majority will bring it within their grasp. We need construction for the present, not destruction of any sort. The path of the new Council seems strewn with great possibilities. Whether they will be achieved will depend mainly on the members elected by the people.

CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Dorothy Gish's latest Paramount comedy "The Ghost in the Garret" which was shown for the first time in Hongkong at the Queen's Theatre last night is a comedy of snobs and laughs mixed to suit every taste. It is well worth seeing.

WORLD THEATRE.

Mary Pickford in "Mary Ain't Guilty," which is showing at the World Theatre, has been drawing large attendances during the last two days. It is a story of youth, love and mirth that sparkles with wit and humour. It is a picture of compelling interest which keeps the eyes fixed on the screen. It will be shown for the last time to-morrow and cinema-goers are advised not to miss it.

THE SHAMEN DISPUTE.

SIR JAMES JAMIESON'S EXPLANATION.

The position taken up by the British Government on the question of nationality involved in the Shamen land dispute was explained on October 30th by Sir James Jamieson, H.M. Consul at Canton, when proceedings were continued in the Supreme Court of Shanghai before his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner.

AN ARTIFICIAL PERSON.

Continuing his argument, Mr. Wilkinson said it had never been contemplated that a Crown lease should be granted to applicants such as the plaintiff company, which was "an artificial person of double nationality." If transfer of the lease was sanctioned, there would be thrown upon the Consul-General the responsibility of protecting the bank as against the Chinese authorities across the creek, protecting the staff of the bank and its securities. If the bank did obtain and assume possession of part of the Crown lands and Concession of Shamen there would be conferred upon it a status which might lead to awkward consequences; complications would surely ensue in the case of a company which was British in Hongkong, was not recognized as British at Shamen, and had the further disadvantage of double nationality.

The action of the defendants as Consular officers was quite consistent with the instructions they had had since 1898, and consistent with their duty as local agents to carry out the wording of the Crown lease. The transfer was refused on instructions, and also because of the fact that while the directors of the bank and the majority of its shareholders were undoubtedly British in Hongkong, they were not on the mainland recognized as British subjects by their own authorities, and the British consular authorities were, therefore, unable to protect them.

Evidence was then called, Mr. W. S. Cruickshank, assistant surveyor in H.M. Office of Works, formally proving the Shamen Crown leases of 1891 and 1898, and adding that leases not renewed reverted to the Government. Such reversions would be very valuable.

BRITISH PROTECTION SOUGHT.

Sir James Jamieson, H.M. Consul-General at Canton, was then called. He stated that he was first approached in 1922 on behalf of the Bank of East Asia, Ltd., with regard to their holding property on Shamen, and by the Hon. Chow Shou Sou, a member of the Hongkong Legislative Council. The latter said that he had a large interest in the bank, of which he was president or managing partner. Owing to the disturbances in Canton, the directors wished to know whether they could get protection by establishing themselves in Canton under British protection. Witness pointed out that, under the present state of things obtaining in China and in view of the attitude the local Chinese authorities were taking up vis à vis of persons of Chinese descent, he could not effectively give protection. He further pointed out that even if he did say he would give protection, he would always be liable to be called upon by Chinese officials, the moment it became known protection was being given, to explain why he assumed jurisdiction, over a Chinese, or a person of Chinese race.

"I mentioned to him," Sir James continued, "the case of a British subject of Chinese descent with which I had had to deal a year before. This individual came within the category of persons whom the British Government, through the instructions given to me, were prepared to accept in China as British subjects: that is to say, his grandfather was a British subject, his father was a British subject, and he himself was a natural-born British subject. This individual was arrested by the Chinese authorities and was on the point of being shot. I endeavoured to get in touch with him the moment I heard of his arrest and fortunately I succeeded in doing so. I claimed that he should be surrendered to me, which surrender was refused. A long correspondence ensued between myself and the Chinese authorities concerned, and they claimed their full right to jurisdiction over this individual. My contention was that, according to international law, this individual was a British subject was rejected with contempt. In order to avoid his being shot out of hand by the military authorities, this man was landed at the Bridge near the British Concession and I was informed that I had better get him away as quickly as possible, which I did. But it still remains on record that the Chinese did not abandon their claim. I pointed out to Mr. Chow Shou Sou that, in view of the Chinese attitude towards a person who, there could not be the slightest doubt, was a British subject, it would be useless for him to ask me to protect him. With the best will in the world I would be unable to do so. Mr. Chow said he was very sorry. He himself was a person of some description, his grandfather and father having lived in Hongkong, and he himself being a natural-born British subject, and he pressed me to see what I could do for him. I regretted my inability once more, and the conversation ended."

THE PROPOSED BRANCH.

Continuing, Sir James said he heard no more about the matter until January last, when he received a letter from the Bank's legal advisers in Hongkong intimating that they desired to acquire certain property on Shamen for the purpose of opening a banking business and asking if there was any objection against this. It was afterwards explained to a legal representative that the so-called directors of the bank, although they were described as British subjects, were not, so far as witness was concerned, British subjects "in China," and thus could not be given recognition in China. It was further explained that they were debarred by the terms of the Crown lease from owning land in Shamen. In a further application, four names were submitted as being the names of directors against whom there was likely to be no objection, but witness certainly did object to the property being registered in their names.

The Foreign Office instructions upon which the refusal to register was based were first put on record in 1898 and were reiterated from time to time. Another application for registration was made by plaintiffs, and when this was refused, they said they would be compelled to take legal proceedings to enforce their rights. Witness replied regretting that he was unable to reconsider his decision.

THE SHAMEN STRIKE.

The island of Shamen, Sir James continued, was not a thoroughfare. Originally, only people who had business there or occasion to visit people who resided in Shamen were allowed to come on the island, but in course of time this rule was departed from, and the number of Chinese coming in became so great an impediment to the good government of the island that restrictions had to be enforced; hence, the Shamen strike of last summer.

Asked if the presence on the island of Chinese who could not be protected would add to the difficulties of the situation, Sir James replied: Very considerably. No purely Chinese institution, no association of Chinese, can at the present day dissociate itself from politics, and in the course of the various political disturbances that arise one can never be sure which particular party may want to persecute another particular party, and at no time can one be certain what steps a man's enemies may take to arrest him or assassinate him; and were Chinese, or British subjects of Chinese descent, to reside on the island there would be danger of attempts being made against them on political grounds, and thus the government would be hampered and the inhabitants involved in trouble.

OPEN TO OBJECTION.

Counsel: Do you think the presence of this bank, as now constituted, on Shamen for the purpose of business would be open to objection?

Witness: Yes, I have reason to think so, because the nature of the bank's business differs from that of other banks, such as the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Chartered Bank, the International Bank, or any other purely foreign bank. They do a purely Chinese business and their clients are purely Chinese, and if I am correctly informed they are associated with the opium trade.

Mr. Potter objected to this statement, observing that the Bank was run on entirely the same lines as the Hongkong Bank.

Witness repeated, that he had every reason to believe his information was correct.

[This allegation was strongly repudiated on behalf of the Bank of East Asia in a letter we published yesterday.—E.N.K.P.]

His Lordship: With regard to the attitude of the Chinese towards the nationality of such individuals as you have mentioned, do you refer to the Peking Government or the Canton Government?

Witness: The Canton Government. In the correspondence I have had with them they say that is the law of China.

Mr. W. Stark Toller, Vice-Consul in charge of the Land Office at Shanghai, gave evidence as to the registration of the plaintiff Bank, saying that of the 10 directors named, three were shown as being British, while the nationality of the other seven was not mentioned. With regard to land in the International Settlement registered in the Bank's name, witness pointed out that at present land transfers could be made at the Consulate to persons of any nationality.

Mr. Potter reminded his Lordship that it had never been challenged that at the time this property in Shamen was purchased, eight of the 10 directors were Hongkong Chinese.

Mr. Li Tso Fong, managing-director of the Bank, was re-called and questioned with regard to membership of the Chinese Bankers' Association. He produced minutes of the Association's meetings showing that the rule requiring that the capital of member banks must be entirely Chinese capital had been amended to admit foreign capital.

In answer to Mr. Wilkinson, witness said that the Bank of East Asia had applied for membership of the Foreign Bankers' Association and admission had been refused. He was unable to say why the application was refused.

Counsel proceeded with their closing argument on points of law, and the hearing was again adjourned.

BANK OF EAST ASIA'S DENIAL OF OPIUM ALLEGATION.

MR. POTTER ON "GOOD POLICY BUT UNSOUND LAW."

When the case of the Bank of East Asia v. Sir James Jamieson was resumed on October 31st in the Supreme Court, Shanghai, Mr. Eldon Potter, counsel for plaintiffs, made reference to a statement made by Sir James Jamieson in the course of his evidence on Thursday. The statement was that "the plaintiff Bank was concerned in the opium traffic, and on behalf of the Bank counsel categorically denied this."

His Lordship said he regretted that the statement complained of had been reported in the newspapers, as there was no suggestion in the pleadings or elsewhere that the Bank was not conducted in all respects as a perfectly proper banking business.

RIGHTS OF THE CROWN.

Counsel then proceeded with his final arguments in support of plaintiff's case, and his address occupied the greater part of the day. He contended that the rights of the Crown would be wholly unaffected by the transfer asked for and that, therefore, the procedure taken against the Consul-General to compel him to carry out a statutory duty was the correct procedure. In Hongkong, tenant after tenant went on and off the register, but the Crown did not know and did not care, because its rights were adequately protected. Insisting that the transfer of the lease to a proper assignee was a duty imposed upon the defendants by statute, counsel observed that the defendant's answer to this contention was an extraordinary one. They said that the Consul-General could refuse to register any title he liked and that no one could have a title except by his consent. That was what their argument amounted to, and if this was the law it struck a blow, and a very strong blow, at the stability of land titles in every concession from Canton to Tientsin. For all they knew, there might be a majority of Chinese shareholders in all the large Hongkong companies, bearing in mind that the population of Hongkong was composed mainly of Chinese and included many wealthy Chinese business men, and if this proved to be so, the position of such companies was hopeless; they stood to lose every bit of property they had in these concessions. Their property would be liable to forfeiture if, as defendants contended, a British Company in Hongkong became something else when it got to Shamen. The position would be intolerable. It was a proposition of most doubtful character to suggest that the land regulations imposed no duty upon the Consul except that of keeping the land register a book in which he might or might not make an entry. The suggestion that the Consul could register anybody or not, as he pleased, was absolutely a new thing. Counsel wondered also where the defendants got the suggestion from that nobody could get a transfer except by approval of his Majesty's Government. It was not in the Crown lease and it was not in the land regulations; and no answer had been given to the vitally important question: whence do you get the power which goes direct to the stability of a title and of which there is not the slightest indication in the grant made by the Crown to the lessee? It would be beneath the dignity of the Sovereign to adopt such an argument, because it would mean the Crown giving with one hand and taking away with the other.

ANOTHER ALARMING PROPOSITION.

Counsel emphasized the insecurity of title which would follow upon such an amazing construction being put upon the land regulations, especially in the matter of mortgages, and went on to argue that if persons claiming a transfer were proper assignees, the Consul must register them. He had no "discretion" in the matter. The Consul could not have been given the despot power he was said to possess without a word being said about it in the regulations. Another alarming proposition put forward by the defence was that instructions from a Minister were final and could not be questioned in that Court. Against this he contended that no Minister could cancel the performance of a statutory duty or deprive a subject of a right to have the duty performed. As to the question whether or not plaintiffs were proper assignees, Counsel laid stress on the fact that the Court had full jurisdiction over the bank and, if application were ever made, had power to order its being wound up.

Mr. Potter went on to say that he fully appreciated the reasons put forward by Sir James Jamieson for not effecting the transfer of this land, but they were reasons apart from the law altogether. It must be good policy for him not to "recognize" the plaintiff Company pending settlement of the dispute between the British and Chinese governments, but it was absolutely unsound law.

His Lordship thanked counsel for the able manner in which the case had been set before the Court, and reserved judgment.

SUMMARY COURT.

[BEFORE HIS LORDSHIP THE CHIEF JUSTICE
(MR. HENRY COLLIER).]

SON'S ACTION AGAINST MOTHER.
UNFORTUNATE FAMILY DISPUTE.

What the Chief Justice described as "an unfortunate family difference," resulted in an action by a son against his mother, the claim being for \$127.50, rent in respect of a flat on the first floor of No. 1, Castle Road.

Mr. Armstrong appeared for the plaintiff, defendant being represented by Mr. C. A. S. Russ. The plaintiff, Cheng Yung-tin, being away in Singapore, his wife appeared as his attorney.

The dispute, said Mr. Armstrong, concerned a flat in which the mother was living. Some time after the death of the father, who was tenant, the son was appointed tenant by the landlord, and he and his wife went to live there. An arrangement as to rooms was come to between him and his mother. Until the estate of the father was divided, the rent was paid out of that, but afterwards it was obvious that each party should pay his or her own rent. Defendant, Cheng Ho-shi, had not contributed anything, and the action was for the recovery of rent.

Mrs. Daisy Cheng, plaintiff's wife, produced probate of the will of her deceased father-in-law. Her husband was the executor and her mother-in-law executrix. On being cross-examined by Mr. Russ, witness denied that her husband wanted to obtain the flat so that he could let it and make a profit out of it.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Russ said his client did not object to paying the rent, but she had an objection to paying it to someone who was trying to oust her from the premises.

Continuing, Mr. Russ said that according to Chinese law, defendant was entitled to possession of the whole flat, for witnesses could be produced who would say that the deceased, before his death, expressly stated that he wished his wife to have the tenancy of the flat. In Chinese law, if such a statement was made before witnesses it could be upheld. In his opinion the agreement between the landlord of the premises and the son was illegal.

His Lordship pointed out that the whole thing was an unfortunate, family difference, and asked if there was no prospect of a settlement.

The case was adjourned sine die.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PUNISH JUDGE
(MR. H. H. J. CONPERTZ).]

LANDLORD WINS POSSESSION
CASE.

An action was brought against Ng Tsun Wai by the Mei Yuen Ku firm, eating house proprietors, claiming damages for alleged wrongful ejection from the premises No. 50, Stanley Street.

The claim was for (1) an injunction to restrain defendant, his servants or agents, from interfering with plaintiffs in their quiet enjoyment of the premises and from refusing or obstructing their free use of and access to the same; (2) an order that defendant should restore the premises to a tenable condition, and (3) \$1,000 damages.

Mr. Watson claimed that his clients were entitled to have possession of the house as rebuilt. Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the landlord, Ng Tsun Wai.

Mr. Watson stated that notice to quit was given to his clients, and expired early in June. Knowing that an order of the Court would have to be obtained, the head of the firm stayed on until on June 12th, when he received a solicitor's letter informing him that proceedings would be taken against the firm if they did not quit in 48 hours.

Plaintiff still remained in possession, and between June 15th and 21st workmen commenced the demolition of the premises, and plaintiff was forced to leave hurriedly. The premises had been made a new building within the meaning of the Public Health and Building Ordinance, but the party walls had not been touched. He submitted that plaintiffs left the premises by a misrepresentation of facts.

Mok Tai, managing director, said that the business of the firm had entirely ceased since they vacated the premises.

After hearing final arguments, his Lordship said that in his opinion the plaintiff left the premises voluntarily—not because he wanted to go but because he thought he had to, and therefore he would give judgment for the defendant.

JOANS TO A FRIEND.

CLAIM FOR \$200.

Lo Kam Yuen, clerk, of the Asia Trading Company, 16, Des Voeux Road, made a claim yesterday afternoon, against Leung Kam Ying, of the Hongkong Amusements, Ltd., China Building, for \$200, the amount due under a Chinese promissory note dated July 16th, and upon an I.O.U. dated August 1st, signed by defendant in favour of the plaintiff.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. N. I. Brewer defended.

Plaintiff said that he had known Leung Kam Ying for about ten years. On the 16th July he met defendant in the Star Theatre, Kowloon, when he was asked for a loan of \$100. He refused to give him the money until he had received a promissory note, but as soon as this was handed to him he gave defendant the money. On August 1st he again saw defendant, this time in the office of the Hongkong Amusements Company. (Continued on next column.)

CONSPIRACY CHARGE.

"SOLICITORS' CLERKS CASE"
RESUMED.

Yesterday afternoon, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy, the case in which Lo Shu Fan and Cheung Pui Chuen, alias Charles Kent, two clerks in the employ of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings and Denny & Bowley, are charged on three counts, was resumed.

It is alleged that they conspired together to defraud Wong Tak Yin of her property by false representations that Lo Shu Fan was owner of certain lands in the New Territories and had transferred the same into the name of the said Wong Tak Yin and desired to mortgage the same. The other two counts alleged that the defendants conspired together to induce the complainant by false representations to sign two deeds of sale.

In the last two counts, the defendants are alleged to have acted in conjunction with Au Hon Fu and Ho Sai Lok, son of the complainant.

Mr. M. K. Lo prosecuted and Mr. E. Davidson appeared on behalf of the defendants. Mr. H. S. Fitzroy, instructed by Messrs. Lee & Russ, watched the proceedings on behalf of Lau Shun Cho, the purchaser of certain property involved in the case.

Ho Sai Lok was still under cross-examination by Mr. Davidson when the hearing began yesterday, and was further questioned about an interview, at which witness was present, in Mr. Davidson's room at Messrs. Hastings' office.

Mr. Davidson: I put it to you that I said to Mr. Lau Shun Cho, the purchaser, at the end of the interview, that if he gave you a week, it would afford your mother time to get out of the Colony. Do you deny that—I cannot remember. I am not quite sure.

In answer to his Worship, witness admitted that the remark might have been made.

Witness said he was certain that he did not go to Messrs. Hastings' office on any date in November, 1922, to pay money on account of the amount due on the mortgage, nor did he go on a certain specified date to draw money. He said that one afternoon in November, the second defendant, Kent, came to his school and made him sign a form of receipt for money.

Witness stated that on another occasion, the date of which he could not remember, he went with the first defendant to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. First defendant made him endorse a cheque on behalf of his mother, but gave him no money in respect of this. Shown a cheque, witness at first said that he could not swear whether it was the cheque in question, but eventually admitted that it was. The defending solicitor here remarked that it was his own firm's cheque for \$7,500 in favour of Wong Tak Yin.

Mr. Davidson: Can you tell me why my firm should have been paying out \$7,500 to your mother on that date? It was Au's idea that as Lau might not wish to pay direct, he should give his cheque on the Chinese Merchants' Bank for the amount named to Messrs. Hastings, and that they in their turn should pay their own cheque for the same sum to my mother.

His Worship: I do not follow.

Mr. Davidson: Neither do I, your Worship.

Mr. Lo explained that it might have been to prevent any possibility of Lau stopping a cheque drawn by him in favour of Wong Tak Yin direct, which he might have been disposed to do in the absence of title deeds.

A little later, the witness replied to each of a series of Mr. Davidson's questions with the answer "I do not remember," and at last his Worship interposed the sharp remark: "You can remember some things quite well, but when it is at all inconvenient, it seems that you cannot remember."

After a considerable number of questions had been put to the witness, to which he returned indecisive answers, Mr. Davidson reminded him that these were very important points in a very serious accusation which witness had made against the defendants, and he seemed to treat them very lightly.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

He was asked for a further loan of \$100. He handed this sum to Leung and received an I.O.U. Later defendant gave him a cheque for \$100, but the Bank dishonoured it. When this happened he sent his foki to defendant to tell him to come to his office, but Leung never turned up.

In reply to a question by Mr. Brewer, plaintiff said that it was not true that defendant had tendered any money otherwise he would not have retained possession of the promissory note and the I.O.U.

Mr. Brewer, on behalf of his client, averred that the dishonoured cheque had now been redeemed in cash; defendant had made two payments of \$50, and \$100 had been tendered.

Defendant said there were three separate debts of \$100 each, and as Mr. Brewer had pointed out he had paid \$100 back, redeemed the cheque, and tendered \$100.

Mr. Brewer submitted that his client's story was reasonable. One strong point in his favour was that he said there were three debts, and plaintiff said there were only two.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for \$200, and \$100 in Court, to be handed over as part payment.

CRICKET NOTES.

The thirteen names, from which our first Interport eleven will be selected and which were published in yesterday's *Daily Press*, will not cause very much surprise among the cognoscenti. I will deal first with those "also-rans" who probably came nearest to inclusion.

R. D. Evans (here in 1922) and V. Omar (at Shanghai 1923) have both played for Hongkong. The former, on his day, is a very dangerous bowler and a useful bat. Unfortunately however, though not in any way nervous (or so it appears), he depends very largely on the inspiration of the moment. And he has been having far too many off days this season. Omar played an excellent innings last Saturday, but no one, I think, would advocate playing him as a bat; while he has not come off at all as a bowler this season. Both field well but I think that in this department we are better off than any other.

Stewart has neither the experience of Far East light and wickets nor the strokes to be eligible at present. I do not think, however, that it will be long before he makes his way into an Interport side. I have before stated my views on Balhatchet. Wednesday's play, I think, bore them out in every way. Holdman is, I think, unlucky. I am by no means convinced that Stripp is a better bat. I did think so, but he is worse and Holdman better than I had thought, if the two be judged on recent innings. Holdman stops them as well as Stripp. Better, if records go for anything. At catching, Holdman is hardly as good as his rival at a catch above the pad level. But Stripp does not get down to the low ones with his hands. It is his greatest fault that he relies on his pads for anything under three-quarter stump high. On the question of stumping, however, Stripp is clearly superior, as Holdman is very apt to take a step back when taking the ball, and this is fatal.

With regard to the six players definitely selected, I have only heard surprise expressed at the inclusion of Hargreaves. So far as my judgment goes I entirely concur. We must have a left-hand bowler, and Owen Hughes has been no use in this department of the game this year. As Interports go, Hargreaves is a mediocre bowler, but we have a mediocre side, and that's that. He can bat too, if he avoids that leg trap which certain low fellows of the baser sort arranged for him on Wednesday, after they had failed to get him out on the previous Saturday.

Five places remain then for seven players, assuming that Hancock can play. I hear that Owen Hughes will be fit to turn out on Saturday, and unless his injury handicaps him a lot, I think he is pretty sure of a place. I regret that the dog which bit him has, I am told, not even suffered from an indigestion. I do think the Wank, whose previous master, was an Interport cricketer, might have done something about it. Webster also is generally considered a certainty. He played a very pretty knock on Wednesday, though the bat should seldom, if ever, be laid on the bowler instead of the ball. Nor do I see how Powell can be left out. He has bowled better and more consistently than anyone this season, and if he is slow in the field, he is catching them. Nor do I know anyone more proficient at the art of placing the ball somewhere (or somewhere else) behind the wicket for four.

I can't help thinking that it will boil down to the choice of two men out of Ramsay, Reed, More and Young. And it is not easy. Ramsay does not bowl. He is a fine catch in the deep. And he made a very nice 88 on Wednesday. On the other hand, his score was made against very poor bowling, and consisted almost entirely of good hooking of short stuff, and wrist shot which turns straight balls to leg. He won't have so many chances to play the first two against say the Shanghai bowlers, while frankly I distrust the third shot against any good bowling. More has not been bowled at all this year and he is as good a field as Ramsay. He is a far better bat, but (and it is a very big "but") he is an appalling starter and as nervous as a cat in a strange house. The great question with him is, can he stop the first six overs? Reed is a bowler and nothing else, but he is a very good bowler. At present it would be idle to deny that he is a little off colour, but even so he is bowling very well, without any luck. He and Powell are the only two "stock" bowlers in the Colony; that is, both of them can be relied on to bowl a steady length for a long period, and always to be dangerous. Young is rather a variable fast bowler. He is a hard worker in the field. As a bat he has no style, but he does get runs, and, what is more, he fully expects to get them. He is as good a judge of a short run as anyone, and he backs up well.

The run of play on Saturday will probably settle matters, but I suspect that if these four are left for the last two places it will be Ramsay or More, and Reed or Young. In the first case it is a question of confidence and riskiness against correctness and nerves. In the second, of better bowling against better fielding and a better chance of runs. And I am very glad I have not got to make the choice.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THIEVING RICKSHA COOLIE.

STEALS EUROPEAN LADY'S
PARCELS.

Mrs. Staple Smith, of 438, The Peak, has reported to the police an impudent robbery of which she was the victim yesterday at the hands of a ricksha coolie.

It appears that she engaged the ricksha early in the afternoon close to the Queen's Road entrance of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and deposited two parcels in the vehicle. She then walked to the French Store, the ricksha following, and went into the shop, telling the coolie to wait.

Mrs. Staple Smith was some little time over her purchases, and when she emerged from the French Store, the ricksha and her parcels had vanished. She did not notice the ricksha's number.

The parcels contained two flags which Mrs. Smith proposed to present to the commander of the *Diomedes*, a pair of tennis shoes, and a sports coat.

LOCAL SPORT.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

A further Interport trial game will be held on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground to-morrow, November 8th, commencing at 1.30 p.m. The teams are as follows:—

R. Hancock (Capt.), T. E. Pearce, A. W. Ramsay, H. Owen Hughes, Rev. E. K. Quick, Pay-Lt. Comdr. Hargreaves, G. R. More, R. E. A. Webster, F. N. Young, F. H. Holdman, E. W. Hamilton.

A. E. Wood (Capt.), Rev. T. B. Powell, E. B. Reed, A. C. I. Bowker, C. Q. M. S. Stripp, H. N. Balhatchet, E. J. R. Mitchell, T. D. E. Pendered, E. F. Stewart, U. Omar, Q. M. S. Jacob.

Tiffin will be served in the Pavilion at 12.45 p.m. sharp.

LAWN TENNIS.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE v. ST.
JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

In a friendly match between the above teams, on Wednesday, the latter just managed to win by the narrow margin of eleven games, on the former's ground.

Scores:—

H. D. Rumjahn and S. Cassumbhoy beat Y. and Lee, 8-3; beat Lim and Hah-eh, 6-3; lost to Lim and Lee, 5-6.

I. A. Razack and A. Bink beat Y. and Lee, 6-5; beat Lim and Lee, 8-3; lost to Lim and Hah-eh, 5-6.

A. Kitchell and J. Cassumbhoy beat Y. and Lee, 7-4; beat Lim and Lee, 8-3; lost to Lim and Hah-eh, 2-9.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON F.C. 1st XI. v. POLICE.

The following team has been selected to represent the Kowloon F.C. in their League engagement to-morrow, at Kowloon, at 4.15 p.m.:—C. Stewart; F. Wheeler and T. L. Knight; A. Duncan, T. Turner, and B. Pasco; C. Clemo, J. McBride, J. McKelvie (capt.), A. Fitzgerald, and S. Hayes. Reserve: B. Vickers.

KOWLOON F.C. 2nd XI. v. ST. JOSEPH'S
"B."

In this League match on Navy "A" ground, to-morrow, at 2.45 p.m., Kowloon F.C. will be composed of:—J. Beach; W. H. Parrott and H. Prowse; G. White, A. W. Brown (capt.), and S. Randle; A. Latham, W. H. Brown, W. Taylor, A. Kirby, and B. Rasmussen. Reserves: W. Hillyer and V. Hart.

H.K.F.C. RES. v. SURREYS' RES.

The following will represent the Hongkong Club Reserves in their 2nd division League fixture with the Surrey's Reserves at Sookunpoo to-morrow at 2.45 p.m. sharp:—H. Orwick; D. Lyon (capt.) and E. Buxton; R. T. Bell, A. Ferguson, C. Panchon; B. Bell, T. Robert, E. Raiton, J. Douglas and J. Dixon. Reserves: C. Conway, J. V. Ramsey, and A. Paul.

REGIMENTAL SPORTS.

The 1st Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment are holding their Athletic Sports meeting on the Hongkong Football Club ground, Happy Valley, this afternoon.

In conclusion, I think a word should be said of the great trouble, which the Selection Committee have taken, to see that not even the wildest possibility has escaped inspection. I know that general cricketing opinion (and by this I mean the opinion of those players who have seen all the play and are qualified to judge), is entirely with the selections. We may not have an epoch-making side, but then we had not got one in Shanghai last year. And even if we should lose, it is an excellent dress-rehearsal for the future. And for that future, I venture to say that our prospects are brighter than they have been for the last decade.

R. ABRA.

BRAND'S DELICACIES.

HIGH CLASS
PROVISIONS.

		Ors.
PICKLES (Assorted Kinds) ...	per pint bot.	.35
LAMB & GREEN PEAS ...	" 1 lb. tin	1.30
CALVES' TONGUE ...	" 10 oz. glass	1.30
GALANTINES ...	" "	.90
SALAD DRESSING ...	" small bot.	.50
TOMATO CHUTNEY ...	" bot.	.75
AL SAUCE ...	" "	.50
INVALID CALVES' FOOT JELLY ...	" 10 oz. bot.	.90
POTTED FISH PASTE ...	" glass jar	.25
" MEAT ...	" "	.25
LEMON CURD ...	" 10 oz. jar	.75
INVALID SOUPS ...	" 1 pint bot.	.80
ESSENCE of CHICKEN ...	" small "	1.55

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"THE MAN IN
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APPRECIATES THE "POWELL" SERVICE.

In Powell-tailored dress clothes he looks smart and feels comfortable.

Powell evening suits are cut for comfort, yet give the wearer a well groomed appearance so necessary for the ballroom or evening party.

Perfect Fitting, Latest Style, Silk Facings and Silk Linings they are the acme of perfection.

Now is the time to place an order with us for St. Andrew's Ball.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS. PEDDER STREET.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on TUESDAY, 11th NOVEMBER, 1924.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1924. [1462]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY MEETING of MEMBERS will be held in the Jockey Club Room, HONGKONG CLUB, on MONDAY, the 24th of NOVEMBER, 1924, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

ST. GEORGE'S AND ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETIES' MATCH.
FANLING, NOVEMBER 10th.

MEMBERS willing to represent the above Societies are Requested to Notify the Undersigned by 10th INSTANT.

E. D. MATTHEWS,
Secretary,
ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

LADIES' DAY.

OPENING CURTAIN - TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.
A. W. TICKLE,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 918 for 5 Shares, 24 per Share paid up, Number 9826/9830 in this Society standing in the Name of HORMUSJEE GOVDEEJEE SETNA, of Bombay, has been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the Said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a NEW Certificate for the 5 Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 24th October, 1924. [1465]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

THEATRE ROYAL.

15th, at 9.15 P.M.

MENT OF THE SEASON.

JIM CARLIDGE

CAPTAIN MATTY SMITH.

FIFTEEN 2 MINUTE ROUND CONTEST for the LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP of the Colony.
And About SIX OTHER MINOR CONTESTS.

BOOKING at MOUTRIES for MEMBERS ONLY on November 10th and 11th. GENERAL PUBLIC—November 12th, 13th and 14th.

Prices—\$10.00, \$3.00 and \$1.00.

Note.—Members of the Hongkong Boxing Association are entitled to One RINGING SEAT each for \$5.00 on production of their Membership Cards. Members are Requested to sign their Names when taking Tickets at the Reduced Rate. [1441]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF JOHN HENRY WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 53 of the Probate Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897) made an Order Limiting the Time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 30th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1924.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby Required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above Date.

Dated the 1st day of November, 1924.
DEACONS,
Solicitors to the Attorney for the Executor,
1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. [1442]

M.C.L.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

CITY HALL.

FRIDAY, 7th NOVEMBER,
at 9.30 P.M.

TICKETS—\$4 Each from—

ANDERSON Music Co., Ltd.,
MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.,
And at the Door.

Evening Dress may be worn on Payment of \$1 Extra at the Door. [1456]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from the 1st day of NOVEMBER, 1924, DENIS HENRY BLAKE has been taken into Partnership in the Undersigned Firm which will continue to be carried on under the Same Name as heretofore.

1434] WILKINSON & GRIST.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 4, LOWER ALBERT ROAD, HONGKONG, on FRIDAY, 14th day of NOVEMBER, 1924, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to the 14th NOVEMBER, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1924. [1400]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for THE SEVENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 29th NOVEMBER, 1924 (weather permitting), may be obtained at the RACE CLUB, HONGKONG CLUB and CASINOWAY RAY STABLES.

Entries will Close at 12 o'clock Noon on SATURDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1924. [1443]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, 1924, commencing at 2.45 P.M. The First Bell will be rung at 2.15 P.M.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price. Members are advised that they must show their Season Tickets to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure.

Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LOWEHEAD & DAVIS at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7th.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [1427]

FOR ATTENTION OF MASTERS OF NORTH-BOUND STEAMERS.

A S. During the North-East Monsoon there is always a possibility of North-bound Steamers Running Short.

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HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1924.

SCRAPPING THE ABDICATION AGREEMENT.

The news of what is going on in Peking and North China generally is not a little bewildering, but one thing the cables yesterday and to-day make perfectly clear is that General FENG YU HSIAO is certainly not aiming at a restoration of the Monarchy as, in some quarters, there has been a disposition to assume, for he has gone to the length of scrapping the Abdication Agreement and depriving of titles and dignities and, furthermore, has reduced the State grant to the Emperor and Imperial Family from four million dollars to but half a million dollars per annum, though it appears that the Government will assume certain obligations towards the Manchu bannermen which have hitherto been met out of the State grant to the Imperial Family.

Up to now it has been perfectly legal and correct to speak of the descendants of China's past monarchs as the Family, for under the Abdication Agreement the Emperor (then an infant and now nineteen years of age) was permitted to retain the full Imperial title, though he was left without a vestige of Imperial authority in the State. To the Western mind it was certainly an anomalous arrangement, but its existence has nevertheless been fully recognised by the Republican Governments of the past thirteen years even though some ultra-Republican politicians in Peking have studiously ignored the Emperor's right to his title, as well as his freedom to manage as he pleased the estates assigned to him. It will be remembered by our readers that a few months ago there appeared in our paper from the pen of Mr. R. F. JOHNSON (formerly a Cadet in the Hongkong Civil Service, but who

has been for the past thirteen years English Tutor to the Emperor, and latterly in administrative control of the Imperial Estates, or at any rate of the Summer Palace), a very trenchant though studiously polite reply to many accusations made against himself and the Imperial House by a certain member of the House of Representatives. It was a very convincing reply to the accusation that the "Manchu Emperor was breaking the Abdication Agreement. The cables leave us uninformed of the precise reasons which have dictated General FENG's drastic action against the Emperor and his estates, but in the absence of news that there are any substantial grounds for considering that the Emperor has violated the terms of the Agreement, we must assume that the action has been dictated by considerations of national economy. It appears that the Government of the Republic is owing to the Imperial House "millions of dollars" under the Abdication Agreement, and the action taken by General FENG would therefore seem to be prompted by consideration of the need for drastic economy in the national expenditure. When, however, the pruning knife is applied to violating a solemn national agreement it must create a very uneasy feeling as to how far the new Government is prepared to go in dishonouring other solemn pledges given by successive Governments of the Republic. More detailed explanations will be awaited with deep interest and concern regarding this flagrant violation of the Abdication Agreement; and it will be interesting to see how the Chinese people generally regard the step. It is still uncertain whether General FENG is complete master of the situation outside the walls of the Capital. We have been told of peace negotiations between FENG and WU (through intermediaries, for they have not yet met face to face since General FENG's coup) but there is no information yet as to what has been the outcome. On the other hand, we have reports of a great military combination by the Yangtze provinces to move to the support of Marshal WU PEI-FU, so that it still remains to be seen whether the disaster suffered by his great army at Shanhaikuan at the hands of Marshal CHANG TSO-LIN can be regarded as his "Waterloo."

Mr. Martin, of Highlands, Austin Road, Kowloon, has reported to the Police the theft of \$70 from a box which he placed on a dressing table in his bedroom.

It will be seen from an advertisement to-day that arrangements are being made for the annual golf match at Fanling between members of the St. George's and St. Andrew's Society.

The Police have been notified by Miss Woodberry, a hair-dresser employed on the *Empress of Canada*, that sometime on Wednesday two watches valued at \$55 were taken from her cabin.

Reports at the Harbour Office state that a deck passenger on the s.s. *Tean*, from Singapore, died of beriberi on the journey, and a coolie on the s.s. *Hop Sang* died of tuberculosis on the trip from Bangkok.

Yuen Yue Kuen, a clerk employed by Messrs. Bradley and Company, is, we learn, the winner of the big lottery organised by the Chinese community in aid of the China Flood Relief Funds. His prize is a house situated near Centre Street, West Point, the value of which is \$28,000.

Mr. G. S. Moss, who has been His Majesty's acting Consul in Shanghai, has handed over to Mr. J. F. Brennan, Mr. Brennan, who has returned to China from furlough, is well known in Shanghai where he served under the late Sir Everard Fraser as Vice-Consul in charge of the Land Office and as Deputy-Registrar of Companies. Mr. Moss is proceeding on transfer to London to serve one year in the Far Eastern Department of the Foreign Office. Mr. and Mrs. Moss and their three children are proceeding home by the P. & O. s.s. *Malwa*.

On the departure from Singapore of the Hon. Mr. F. M. Baddeley, who has been appointed Chief Secretary, Nigeria, the Hon. Mr. Hayes Marriott, General Adviser Johore, will act as Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements, and Mr. G. Hamman, at present acting as Under-Secretary, will act as General Adviser Johore. Mr. Baddeley had arranged to leave Singapore to-day, the 7th inst.

A social event of great interest in the foreign community of Kobe was the marriage on October 23th of Miss Eeryl Davidge, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Davidge, to Mr. E. Alan Summers, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Summers. The parents of both the bride and bridegroom are Kobe residents. The consular ceremony was performed at the British Consulate-General by Mr. R. G. E. Foster, C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General.

WANCHAI MURDER MYSTERY.

A GRIM DISCOVERY.

A mysterious murder case, disclosed on Wednesday by the discovery of the body of a Chinese woman in a nullah near the Wanchai Gap Road, is being investigated by the Police.

The woman had been stabbed twice in the head and a rope was tied round the neck. The body was partly undressed when found, and examination showed that death had occurred about 48 hours previous to the discovery. No arrest has yet been made.

SEAMAN MURDERED IN A SAMPAN.

BO'SUN WANTED.

Cheung Kam, a fireman on the Norwegian steamer *Dukat*, while in a sampan in Hongkong Harbour at 7.30 p.m. on Wednesday, was it is alleged, attacked by the bo'sun of his own ship. The fireman, who was severely wounded, was taken to Hospital by the Police, and he died at 8.25 a.m. yesterday. A search is being made for the bo'sun.

SWINDLING CARPENTER.

DEFAUDS WORKLESS COOLIES.

Five unemployed Chinese appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, charged with glowing away on the s.s. *Lai Sang*. The vessel's carpenter also appeared, charged with aiding and abetting them.

Mr. R. E. A. Webster, who prosecuted for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, said that the firm did not wish to press the case against the stowaways. They had paid the carpenter sums greater than the fares to their respective destinations. The carpenter's case was different. He had taken the men's money, smuggled them on board, and defrauded the Company.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$250, or three months' hard labour in default, on the carpenter, and each of the stowaways was fined \$5 with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

LAUNCH MASTER FINED.

DANGEROUS PRACTICE OF OVERLOADING.

A fine of \$48, with an alternative of six weeks' hard labour, was imposed at the Marine Magistracy yesterday morning, on the master of the steam launch *Sai Yik*, who was found guilty of overloading his launch.

It was stated in evidence that when the Police boarded the launch in Futaba-mann Pass they found she had aboard 207 passengers, 22 cows, 15 pigs and 30 tons of cargo. The launch was carrying 22 passengers more than the licence allowed.

The master said that he knew nothing of the Ordinance. The storekeeper looked after the freight and bookings.

The Magistrate, Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., sternly reproved the defendant, saying that the practice of overloading launches must be stopped. If one careless many deaths might be caused thereby. It was the master's business to know what was going on board the launch of which he was in charge, and ignorance was no excuse. Next time defendant appeared in the Court his licence would be taken from him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PUBLIC WORKS ESTIMATES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—From the Estimates of Expenditure made public in His Excellency's speech at the Council meeting of October 16th it appears that the expenditure by the Public Works Department for the coming year is to be as under.

Public Works Recurrent ... \$1,330,450
Public Works Extraordinary ... 9,187,500
Total ... \$10,517,950

For the same period the estimated expenditure upon the Public Works Department is to be:

Public Works Department ... \$1,490,958
Public Works Department ... 85,000
Special Expenditure ... \$1,575,958

To these figures it will be fair to add something like the following:

Pensions ... \$58,000
Office rent ... 38,000
Materials, Instruments, &c. ... 10,000
Total ... \$102,000

Making the total annual outlay upon the Department about \$1,677,958.

That is to say that, presuming the sum of \$10,517,950 is actually spent in 1925—which is extremely unlikely—and presuming that no part of the work is to be carried out by private firms—which is I believe the case—the design and superintendence of Public Works in 1925 will have been carried out at a cost to the community of about 10 per cent. upon the cost of the works!!!—I am, yours faithfully,

ENQUIRER.

"CARMEN."

BIZET'S OLD FAVOURITE AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The announcement that the Italian Opera Company were playing "Carmen" drew a large audience of music-lovers to the Theatre Royal last night, and they all went away well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Mlle. Pina Minotti, in the title role, was accorded an enthusiastic reception, and gave special pleasure to the audience with her rendering of the charming number "Si Tu M'aimes," which is regarded by many people as the most attractive item in Bizet's uniformly delightful opera.

The other members of the cast, all of whom were thoroughly efficient, were as under:—

Don Jose.....Sig. Franco Corbetta.
Escamillo.....Sig. Fieles Milochi.
Zuniga.....Sig. Carlo Milochi.
Remendado.....Sig. Barontini.
Morales.....Sig. Borghesi.
Micaela.....Mlle. Henkina.
Mercedes.....Mlle. Vittorina Polastri.

Of these Signor F. Scamuzzi as the Toreador, made a wide appeal last night.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

THE ORIGIN OF EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

ADDRESS BY SIR F. AGLEN.

In a fascinating address, which his hearers found all too brief, Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of Maritime Customs, sketched for the benefit of the members of the Anglo-American Association in Peking at their monthly dinner recently the early history of the Service of which he is the Head.

Sir Francis began by expressing amazement that there should be abroad so much ignorance of the precise functions of the Service in spite of the fact that last July it celebrated its 20th anniversary of its inauguration. The Maritime Customs Service, the Inspector-General emphasised, was a Chinese Service and its Head was under allegiance to no foreign country, not even to his own. The names of Sir Robert Hart, Sir Thomas Wade and Mr. Horatio Nelson Lay were some of those mentioned by Sir Francis in his interesting survey of the growth of the Service—perhaps the most anomalous of its kind in existence—which had its beginning in the action taken by the British, American and French Consuls at Shanghai in the middle of the last century with the object of evolving some kind of order out of the chaotic condition into which the customs administration there had drifted. Digressing for a moment to mention the question of extra-territoriality, Sir Francis pointed out that this was not, as a matter of fact, a foreign invention at all. Extra-territoriality was first of all imposed upon foreigners by the Chinese themselves because when the first foreign traders arrived at Canton they did not know what to do with these barbarians and thought it better to put a wall around them and let them carry on according to their own peculiar laws and customs. One remarkable thing Sir Francis told his hearers was that, in spite of the internal troubles of China and the *coup d'etat* which had become so frequent in recent years the revenues of the Maritime Customs never declined, but were always increasing.

At the instance of the Honorary Secretary of the Association (Major Hayes Kroner), Sir Francis Aglen was warmly thanked for his address.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]THE SINGAPORE BASE.
NOTED PUBLICIST ON LABOUR
BLUNDER.

BERLIN, November 6th.

In the course of an article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Doctor Colin Ross, the well-known publicist, who has just returned from a lengthy visit to the East, opines that the economic and political centre of gravity of the world is moving from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He observes that while America controls the Panama Canal, and the Western entry thereto, it is possible for a military and naval power with a base in the Malacca Straits to block its Eastern entry and exercise a decisive influence in the affairs of the Pacific. He emphasises the importance of a Singapore Base, and says the Labour Government's rejection of the scheme contributed more than it knew to its downfall. He opines that one of the first acts of the Conservative Government will be to proceed with the scheme. Dr. Ross thinks that this fact has an important influence on the British attitude towards the execution of the Dawes Report, as the consolidation of the situation in Europe is essential to any British plan which will detach the main body of her Military and Naval forces towards India and the Pacific.

MR. MASSEY'S VIEW.

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), Nov. 6th.

Mr. Massey informed Parliament to-day that the Government would lose neither the opportunity nor the time to impress upon the British Government the value of the Singapore Base as regards New Zealand and Australia.

A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

PARIS, November 6th.

Mr. Li, Secretary to the Chinese Embassy, was married yesterday to a sister of the Ambassador.

EARLIER CABLES.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

HONGKONG CRITICIZED.

GENEVA, November 5th.

In the Opium Conference, the Japanese delegate said that the suppression of opium smoking in Japan was absolute.

Since Charoon (Siam) outlined the restrictive measures in Siam, and he hoped that the neighbouring countries would assist in a gradual suppression.

Sir M. Delevigne (Great Britain) drew attention to smuggling, which during the past three years had become worse in the Far East, particularly at Hongkong, where as much opium was imported illicitly as legally. He declared that there was considerable smuggling between the Far East and the Straits Settlements.

CHINA'S EFFORTS.

The afternoon's sitting was occupied exclusively with a written statement from Dr. Sze, which led to a friendly passage-at-arms between the Chinese delegation and Sir R. N. Campbell (India).

The Chinese statement declared that China was suffering from the acts of individuals over whom there was no control owing to the obligation imposed upon her to concede extra-territorial rights to the nationals of certain Powers. Opium was not indigenous in China, but was introduced from abroad. China's attempts to curtail smuggling had not met with co-operation from those Powers whose nationals engaged in the traffic. The production of opium in China practically ceased in 1917, when Great Britain agreed that Indian opium would not be exported to China. No Power was more concerned than China in regard to the suppression of the use of prepared opium. This result could not be hoped for without the whole-hearted co-operation of all the Powers possessing territorial interests in the Far East.

The statement admitted and regretted the recrudescence in the cultivation of the poppy and the production and use of prepared opium. In view of the temporary disturbed political conditions in China, the Chinese people were suffering owing to foreign-grown opium being smuggled into China, and also the large amount of foreign manufactured narcotics illegally introduced and sold in China.

The statement concluded by suggesting that the smoking of prepared opium be declared harmful, and therefore, illegitimate; that the importation of opium except for medicinal and scientific uses be immediately forbidden; that export likewise be prohibited; that these undertakings be applied to Colonies and Dependencies of the agreeing Powers; and that the use of prepared opium be forbidden excepting by addicts requiring special treatment.

CRITICISM.

Sir R. N. Campbell questioned the accuracy of several of the Chinese statements, and he added that half of the opium smuggled into Burma came from China. The same occurred at Hongkong and the Straits Settlements. Dr. Chu denies that he ever admitted the accuracy of the International Anti-Opium Association's estimate that the annual production of opium in China is 15,000 tons.

The Conference adjourned in order to enable the delegates to examine the Chinese statement.

LATEST CABLES.
BRAZILIAN NAVAL REVOLT.
THE OFFICIAL STORY.

LONDON, November 6th.

Official information reaching London from Rio de Janeiro, says that the junior officers on the warship *Sao Paulo* revolted on the 4th inst., and went to sea with the intention of relieving political prisoners incarcerated on an island.

The fort fired at the battleship and a short engagement ensued, apparently without result.

The general situation is well in hand, and complete reliance is placed on the rest of the Navy and Army.

FRENCH FLAG INSULTED.

TWO GERMANS ARRESTED IN ALSACE.

PARIS, November 6th.

The papers announce the arrest in an Alsatian village of two Germans for having torn down the French flag.—(Havas).

MEXICO ANNOYED.

CONSULATES TO BE CLOSED.

MEXICO CITY, November 6th.

The Foreign Ministry has ordered the closing of the Mexican Consulates in all the British Dominions on November 20th.

WEMBLEY EXHIBITORS.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES AND MEDALS.

LONDON, November 6th.

In consequence of their decision to abandon the system of competitive awards, which was disfavoured by overseas exhibitors and the bulk of those at home, the Board of the Wembley Exhibition is issuing a supply of medals and certificates for distribution to all exhibitors.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALL BLACKS WIN AGAIN.

LONDON, November 5th.

At Belfast, the Rugby match between the All Blacks and Ulster resulted in a win for the former by 28 points to 6.

A MONSTER AIRSHIP.

LONDON, November 5th.

Speaking at a luncheon at Sheffield, Sir Trevor Dawson announced that the Vickers Company had contracted to construct an airship of 3,000,000 cubic feet capacity, which is over twice the size of the ZR-3.

LATEST CABLES.
REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.

SENATOR LODGE ILL.

BOSTON, November 6th.

Senator Lodge is seriously ill, and is unconscious, following a stroke yesterday afternoon.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. ELECTION.

FINAL FIGURES.

NEW YORK, November 5th.

An unofficial report states that the following are the final figures in the Presidential election:

President Coolidge	370
Ex-Ambassador Davis	139
Senator La Follette	13

STATE GOVERNORSHIP.

CHEYENNE (WYOMING), Nov. 5th.

The election of Mrs. Nellie Ross (Democrat), widow of the late Governor Ross, to the Governorship of Wyoming is conceded by the Wyoming State newspaper.

The election of "Ma" Ferguson of Texas is not yet conceded by her opponent, although the figures hitherto show her to be still leading.

The receipt of election results from 348 out of 4,133 Congressional districts and 19 out of 34 Senatorial contests leaves it uncertain whether the landslide in favour of President Coolidge will carry with it sufficient Republican gains in the two Houses to give the President a full working majority in Congress.

With 183 Republican and 163 Democratic Congressmen elected the turnover has only been 12 in favour of the Republicans, or 5 less than normally, to enable the Representatives' majority to control the Opposition supported by Senator La Follette.

STOCK EXCHANGE BOOMING.

NEW YORK, November 5th.

A sharp rise in prices and an unusually heavy volume of dealings on the Stock Exchange followed the Republican victory.

The total sales during the first 15 minutes exceeded 100,000 shares.

PARIS PRESS VIEWS.

PARIS, November 6th.

Commenting on President Coolidge's election, the *Petit Parisien* says that the electors have not only expressed gratitude for Coolidge, but have also shown their desire for a continuation of indirect co-operation in Europe's reconstruction. The *Echo de Paris* thinks that the election proves a world decline in ideology. All the papers enliven the President's personality.—(Havas).

THE CIVIL WAR IN
CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENERAL FENG TAKES OVER
IMPERIAL CITY.EMPEROR FORCED TO VACATE
PALACE.IMPERIAL COURT AND ALL TITLES
ABOLISHED.

PEKING, November 6th

The Manchu household were completely surprised when informed that they must vacate the Palace by three o'clock this afternoon.

Representatives of the Republic demanded the Emperor's seals, and imposed a new agreement providing for the abolition of titles and the Court, which has hitherto been maintained on a restricted scale, also the reduction of the Imperial allowances from four million dollars to half a million, the stipulation being made that certain other sums be set aside for the establishment of factories in which the Manchu bannermen and other retainers shall be employed.

The agreement says the ex-Emperor shall be free to live where he likes, but the Republic will retain responsibility for guarding him. Inquiries on this point elicited the information that he must reside where the Republic can exercise safe guardianship.

Hsuan Tung (the ex-Emperor) this afternoon wanted to enter the Legation Quarter, but was not allowed to do so.

The Manchu household is tremendously upset, needlessly fearing bodily danger. The ex-Emperor has complied with all the requests in face of *force majeure*.

OTHER CHANGES AT PEKING.

PEKING, November 6th.

A special meeting of Representatives was held this afternoon to deal with Tiao Kun's resignation.

Mandates place the wine and tobacco administration under the Ministry of Finance and convert the Peking Gendarmerie into a third brigade of the Third National Army, commanded by Sun Yueh, and make a number of other changes of local importance.

Yeh Kun Cho is coming from Mukden to Peking, where it is reported he will become Minister of Communications.

The Foreign military leaders at Tientsin have communicated with Feng Yu Hsiang and Chang Tso Lin, urging the re-opening of railway communications between Mukden and Shanhaiwan and Peking and Shanhaiwan as soon as possible.

An eye-witness says Wu Pei Fu was still at Tangku at 6.30 on the evening of the 3rd, which is the last authentic report regarding Wu Pei Fu's whereabouts.

GOVERNMENT COUP CRITICIZED.

PEKING, November 6th.

A mandate appoints General Li Lieh Chun, Dr. Sun Yat Sen's follower, as Chief of General Staff in succession to Chang Hui-Chin.

Questioned to-day regarding the statement in the local papers that the Palace coup yesterday plotted in the bud a monarchist plot, Dr. C. T. Wang asserted that the Government knew nothing of such a plot. He had, he said, personally, no knowledge of it.

The police this morning made proclamations in the city, with mandates explaining the favourable treatment of the ex-Emperor, and the reasons for revising the Palace agreement, which were identical with those previously cabled, with the addition that the Republic undertakes a continued maintenance of the Imperial tombs.

Yesterday's coup is keenly criticized in Peking, on the grounds that it was quite unnecessary to exercise such a display of force for terrorising the Manchus. The assertion in the new agreement that the ex-Emperor is free to live where he likes is not in accord with the facts so far, for he is still virtually a prisoner, surrounded by numerous guards. He is unable to leave his new residence and his tutor, Mr. Johnston, is denied admittance.

MOTIVES BEHIND THE MOVE.

SHANGHAI, November 6th.

The removal of the ex-Emperor from the semi-imperial surroundings of the Forbidden City, and the reduction of his emolument, has created something of a sensation, the first impression being that General Feng's step would alienate many.

The action is clearly due to the fact that the new Government is the most Republican in character since the Revolution, and desires to impress it upon the country that the Monarchy is absolutely dead. The Government apparently considers that such a step is necessary in view of the deeply rooted monarchism of a large number of the people, especially among the hitherto ruling classes in Peking.

The fact that there have been rumours that Chang Tso Lin sympathises with the pro-restoration feeling is probably an additional incentive for the Government to make this gesture in order to force Chang Tso Lin to declare himself on the matter. It is also significant that Hsu Chen, a member of the Canton Government, and an out and out revolutionary, recently arrived at Peking in connection with negotiations for the conference which Dr. Sun Yat Sen has been asked to attend.

(Continued on next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SHANGHAI CHAMPIONS.

SHANGHAI, November 6th.

The first prize in the "A" sweep on the Champions was won by a ticket taken by the Mukden Club.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES FOR SERBIA.

MIGRATION FROM SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, November 6th.

Three hundred and seventy Russian refugees, including 150 cadets, sailed from Shanghai to-day for Serbia.

THE DEFENCE OF SHANGHAI
SETTLEMENT.FOREIGN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
CONVEY APPRECIATION
TO VARIOUS UNITS.

At a meeting of the Foreign National Chambers of Commerce of Shanghai, convened by the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, and held last week, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Resolution "A"—It is resolved that this Meeting, attended by representatives of the American, Belgian, British, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Netherlands, Norwegian and Shanghai General Chambers of Commerce, and the Swedish Association, conveys to the Senior Naval Commanders and to all ranks under their command the sincere appreciation and gratitude of the Commercial Community of Shanghai for the invaluable services rendered by the Naval Forces, which prevented damage to foreign interests in the International Settlement, French Concession, and the outlying districts during the recent hostilities between the Kiangsu and Chekiang Armies.

It is further resolved that the Senior Consul be asked to forward a copy of this Resolution to Rear-Admiral Anderson, C.B., with a request that he communicate same to the American, French, Italian, Japanese and Portuguese Commanders who co-operated with him in the defence of Shanghai.

Resolution "B"—It is resolved that this Meeting, attended by representatives of the American, Belgian, British, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Netherlands, Norwegian and Shanghai General Chambers of Commerce, and the Swedish Association, expresses to the Chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement the sincere appreciation and gratitude of the Commercial Community of Shanghai for the invaluable services rendered by the Council, its Police Force and Volunteer Corps, which saved the International Settlement and its environs from damage during the recent hostilities between the Kiangsu and Chekiang Armies.

Resolution "C"—It is resolved that this Meeting, attended by representatives of the American, Belgian, British, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Netherlands, Norwegian and Shanghai General Chambers of Commerce, and the Swedish Association, expresses to the Chairman of the French Municipal Council the sincere appreciation and gratitude of the Commercial Community of Shanghai for the invaluable services rendered by the Council, its Police Force and Volunteer Corps, which saved the French Concession and its environs from damage during the recent hostilities between the Kiangsu and Chekiang Armies.

CHANG'S TROOPS ARRIVE AT
TIENTSIN.STRONG FORCE OF MEN AND
GUNS.

TIENTSIN, November 6th.

Chang Tso Lin's advance guard arrived at Tientsin from Tangku at 7 p.m. to-day. The train consisted of some forty cars, carrying from 2,000 to 3,000 troops as well as several car-loads of guns and ammunition. It is reported that six train-loads passed through Tangku, bound for Tientsin.

Tangku was occupied on Tuesday night by Fengtien forces stated to consist for the most part of "White" Russians. The Fengtienies immediately occupied the Taku Naval Dockyard. An Allied train from Peking left the Capital yesterday morning and arrived at Tientsin without incident in the afternoon. Tientsin East Station has been completely cleared of Wu Pei Fu's troops, some having been sent down to Machang and others disarmed and kept in Tientsin under police surveillance. It is believed that a portion of the Fengtienies are bound for Peking and a portion for Nanking. Heavy fighting is reported to have occurred at Tangku on the Fengtienies' arrival, with heavy casualties on both sides.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION
DISCUSSED.

PEKING, November 6th.

The House of Representatives this afternoon, discussed President Tiao Kun's resignation.

The supporters of Wu Ching Lian, a former Speaker, contended that the question was so important that Wu Ching Lian must resume the Speakership before the question could be dealt with.

Wu Ching Lian's opponents strongly protested, and the meeting ended without result.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

GENERAL CHEN INVITED TO
THE CONFERENCE.

General Chen Chung Ming has received a telegraphic message from General Feng Yu Hsiang and other militarists now controlling the City of Peking inviting him to go northward to participate in a proposed conference for the "re-unification" of China. So far General Chen has not yet decided whether or not he will make the trip.

DR. SUN YAT SEN.

It is understood that Dr. Sun Yat Sen will depart from Canton on November 10th for Shanghai. Mrs. Sun was to precede him by the *s.s. Sinkiang* sailing from Hongkong on the 8th.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

On account of the recent damage to the line by rival troops and the guerilla warfare still in progress between the Reds and the Merchants' Volunteers in the North River districts, the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railroad has decided to further curtail its service. There is now but one train to and from Shinkwan every day. On several days last week the daily receipts were less than \$5,000. In normal times the receipts sometimes ran as high as \$12,000 a day.

THE ARSENAL.

The Kwangtung Arsenal at Shekcheng, in which work has been suspended for the last fortnight, because of change in management, will resume operation within a few days under the new director-general, Mr. Samuel Wong, a returned student from America.

THE SOVIET ANNIVERSARY.

The Kuomintang Reds in Canton, by direction of M. Borodin and M. Gilko, Soviet representatives in South China, will celebrate the 7th anniversary of the Soviet Revolution to-day (November 7th).

The programme in Canton will be as follows: Demonstration, noon, at the Public Park No. 1; Order of Parade: Red Army, Labour Unions, Schools; Route, Wai-oi, Fungling, Taiiping, the Bund, Wing-ho, and Government House, where the procession will be disbanded after an official review by Mr. Hu Han Min, the Civil Governor. Grand entertainment, 7 o'clock, at the auditorium of the Canton Educational Association. Both Russians and Chinese will participate in the entertainment.

UNPAID TEACHERS.

Since November 3rd, the municipal schools in Canton have been in a state of chaos as many teachers have applied for leave as a protest against the non-payment of their salaries for the last four months. A part of the educational department income is derived from taxes collected on meals in public restaurants. The present situation in Canton has been responsible for the dull trade at the eating houses, and this naturally affects this form of taxation.

PROPOSAL TO FINE THE
VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Kuomintang authorities in Canton have asked Dr. Sun Yat Sen to impose a fine of \$10,000 on the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps for every Red killed in the conflict on October 10th, when according to the Volunteer version, some Reds attempted to interfere with the unloading of certain arms shipped from Whampoa that day for the Volunteers.

ALLEGED RAID ON FATSHAN

WESLEYAN MISSION.

AN ERRONEOUS REPORT.

The Rev. Edgar Dewstoe of the Wesleyan Mission at Fatshan, writes us to say that there is no truth whatsoever in the paragraph headed "a Red Raid on a Wesleyan Mission" that appeared under the Canton news in our issue of the 3rd inst.

The paragraph in question said: "According to the *Kwok H'a Po*, about 50 Reds in Fatshan City, on the night of October 20th, raided the Wah Ying College, a Wesleyan Mission institution, and took away some 30 students and teachers for ransom. The Red authorities are investigating the report, as they had not been advised of the outrage."

Our Chinese correspondent writes that when he saw the report he got into touch with the "Red" authorities, who had not been advised of the alleged outrage and were therefore unable either to confirm, deny, or explain the report, and, as the paragraph itself shows, it was given entirely on the authority of the *Kwok H'a Po*. Our correspondent suggests that possibly the inaccuracy is in the name of the institution concerned.

INTERPORT GOLF.

NOTES ON RECENT GAMES.

Mr. John Lofting commenting in the *N.C. Daily News* on the four-ball games last week writes:—

Oswald and Porter redeemed their defeats in the singles by halving their match with Capt. Bennett and N. L. Smith. Bennett played the best golf of this match, doing rounds of 77 and 79, but he and his partner did not combine so well as the Shanghai men, who ought to have won on the last green. Oswald and Porter went dornie one up to this hole and Oswald had the best drive of the four; but he looked up on his second shot. Though he placed his third on the green, Bennett got inside him and won the hole.

The golf in the first match, between Ferguson and Mackenzie, and Ferrier and Barrett, was not so good as it ought to have been. Ferrier was not up to his usual form and received hardly any help from Barrett. In the morning round Ferrier and Mackenzie each did a 78. Ferguson was not playing well, but he came in enough to put the Hongkong then 2 up at tiffin time. In the afternoon Ferrier started shakily and proceeded to throw away the first three holes by missing quite short putts; but though Ferrier did another 78 against Mackenzie's 80, he did not receive sufficient help from Barrett to prevent their defeat by four up and three to play. Ferrier was playing much too anxiously, moving his body round and through too quickly, and thus losing his usual snap. He had too much to carry. Mackenzie confirmed our impression of the previous day as to the soundness of his golf. Except for one or two lapses in the afternoon rounds of the day, he has played excellent golf throughout the two days' contest.

The best and most consistent golf of the day was to be seen in the second match, in which Budd and Picher played against Shawan and Camidge. The scores were: Budd 75 and 74, Camidge 80 and 74, Shawan 78 and 80 and Picher 84 and 79; and the best of these was not as good as the golf played. Picher's comparatively high scores are accounted for by some bad lapses on the putting greens. Apart from these he played very steady golf with occasional flashes of brilliance. His drive at the 13th was a joy to watch and enabled him to pitch easily to the green with a mashie. But even here he had to take his all too frequent allowance of three putts. Budd, too, was not putting as well as he can, and his afternoon round of 74 ought to have been at least four strokes better on this account. Shawan continued to display his beautiful long shots with a "wee bit draw" but his pitching was not so consistent as one Wednesday.

Camidge has a somewhat casual manner which is deceptive. He has a very pronounced sway of the body which suggests lack of control. But he brings himself up in time to bring the club head swinging round at a great pace. He hits all his shots with crispness and decision. He played excellent golf in the afternoon round.

There has been some very fine play on both sides during this two days' test and a review of the golf seen shows up Mr. W. Budd as the outstanding figure. His is not only the most convincing-looking golf but it has also been the most consistent. In the four rounds played he has none worse than 75 strokes, and his last round of the day was the best of them. He is going to be a very hard man to beat in the championship on Saturday and Sunday next.

HONGKONG Pts. SHANGHAI Pts.

Ferguson	1	Ferrier	0
Mackenzie	1	Budd	0
Shewan	1	Camidge	0
Bennett	1	Oswald	1
Smith	1	Porter	1

These, with the results of the singles played on Wednesday, show a total result of 44 pts. for each team.

STRANGE INCIDENT IN
CALCUTTA.

An extraordinary incident has taken place at one of the main entrances to the Central Market, Calcutta, the city's chief shopping centre for all communities, says a Calcutta wire of October 16th.

An aged Mahomedan holy man, who haunted the spot for the past 15 years and was looked on with particular veneration by the occupants of hawth's stalls, died yesterday afternoon, and the butchers immediately made representations to the Market Superintendent for permission to bury the body on the spot, on the grounds that deceased was so holy that no power on earth could remove the corpse from the spot it had occupied so long. The Superintendent was powerless to refuse, and the Deputy Chairman of the Corporation, who is a Swarajist, and a Mahomedan, granted the desired permission. In the presence of many thousands of spectators, the corpse was, accordingly, interred in the main passage of the market and Rs. 3,000 was collected for a tombstone, which, if erected, will block one of the main arteries to the market. The Corporation has come in for considerable criticism, and the European Association has sent a letter to the Press strongly protesting against the procedure.

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Educational facilities for the young are excellent. The larger towns are up-to-date and well-equipped. There are numerous resorts—mountain, river and marine—for an occasional change. In short, the Union of South Africa is a more than ordinarily attractive country for those who have an assured income or the capital with which to start a career.

A comprehensive official publication on the subject is being issued. It contains, for twenty typical South African towns, specific data about climate, environment, amenities, housing, cost of living, servants, and generally such information as will enable enquirers to judge urban residential conditions in the Union of South Africa. Explanatory publications on farming are also available.

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PLAY WITHOUT MATES. A WOMAN'S HOBBIES.

A woman correspondent wrote to *The Times* last month:—

Last week I read in *The Times* the plaint of the solitary man overtaken by the long lamp-light of October. Cozy winter evenings by the fireside; how I love them, and look forward to them; though most of them are spent in solitude. But then I am a woman. I have a cat, and I live in the country. And when I have shut up my hens, taken my last look at the hills, drawn the white casement curtains between me and the green darkness, and lit my lamp, I settle down in luxurious peacefulness to an active and varied solitude. Were I a man, or did I live in a town where distractions knocking at the door might breed a restless peace of mind with true content, the thing would be very different.

Poor man, with his few alternatives to his book. His pipe was there, if he were any sort of a hermit. I am nothing of the sort; if my days were not full of other people and other people's concerns, my evenings would want the charm of contrast. For me, as for him, a book stands in the forefront of winter pleasures. Then, if ever, I can see what my favourite novelists have been working at since I had leisure to listen; and no winter is complete without biographies, old and new. Once in a while I take my fill of poetry, a real orgy, and then no more of it for a space; as one might eat mushrooms.

A man has to be dignified on paper, even though he talk of an after-dinner nap. He can speak with decorum, of "curious nervous suspense," when such as I would write, "a fit of the fidgets," and have done with it. He would take shame, I suppose, to curl up on the sofa with a box of chocolates near him to dig at, should he feel disposed, or a rosy apple, or a saucerful of cracked filberts, reading the whim of the moment in seasonal comfort. The paraffin lamp (I scorn the electric light) sheds its mellow light over my shoulder. Before the fire of wood and peat lies purring Mr. Pim, and when I have read my fill I shall put my book aside to touch him gently for the pleasure of his soft answer and the sight of him rolling over, paws in air, to have his tummy rubbed in my understanding way.

It is a nice point whether one may call oneself solitary with so perfect a companion as a cat or dog. Mr. Pim is not always sleepy; he will pass my open door with a rush, but the noise of paper crackling into a pellet brings him stealthily over the threshold, and once in he is caught for the time being, and the game begins. An active game for both of us, for he is no come-to-heel servant who will fetch and carry as I have to do for him; but what an excellent digestive is this crawling on the hands and knees, at a cat's behest, "how good" for the figure, what an antidote against the "middle-aged spread."

Then I thank the providence and grace that on my birth has smiled in that I can "ply the needle"; if man but knew the soothing solace of sewing he would never need the pipe. As I sew, stories are whispered into my ears better than I shall ever read and certainly ever write; yet if they haunt me sufficiently, leaving work and needle I try to pin (nay, pen) them down on paper like a dead butterfly with half its colour gone. In another mood, turning the lamp out, and the log on the fire to better purpose, I can "piano." No gramophone, or wireless for me, to give a blurred record of some other fellow's notion; but a magic which puts the interpretation into my own hands and feet, which answers to emotion and intelligence. Have you ever tried singing an impromptu song of your own composing to the accompaniment of some rather academic movement by Beethoven or Mozart? Believe me it is very good fun and specially suited to solitude. While to one of my musical attainments a whole house to myself is the most important item in musical composition; for to play the piano with the fingers and with the pianola are two separate arts.

I do not despise jig-saw puzzles and the many forms of patience; but unless I am physically and mentally at a low ebb I regard them more as aids to hotel or boarding-house life where the society is not of one's own choice or kind. But passing over my own special hobbies such as book-binding, pillow-lace making, knitting, and so forth, what is there against letter-writing as a pastime for the evening solitary who has closed his book and is not yet ready for bed? Not tiring to the eyes, feeding the imagination with the sense of companionship, it is an occupation, an art if you choose to make it so, peculiarly suited to a winter or autumn evening.

30 YEARS' EXILE ENDS. EX-KING PREMPEH OF THE GOLDEN STOOL

The war-like monarch of 23 years ago, ex-King Prempeh of Ashanti, to the north of the British Gold Coast Colony in Africa, has been allowed to return to Ashanti from his place of exile in the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean. A convert to the Anglican Church, Prempeh speaks excellent English, and has the most courteous manners. Nobody now talking with him would dream that he was once the terror of Ashanti. After the overthrow of King Prempeh in the Ashanti revolution of 1897, several of his chiefs hid the famous Golden Stool, the symbol of sovereignty corresponding to the throne. British attempts to find it led to the rebellion of 1900 and the siege of

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE FRENCH SUNDAY.

We have been disputing these three hundred years about the observance of our British Sunday. There is no reason to expect that we shall attain to unanimity on the matter this side the millennium. Our generation has seen some of the ancient prohibitions made void, and a notable change in public feeling about Sunday amusements, and the end is certainly not yet, whether we go backwards or forwards. But in all the controversies which have raged, it has been common form for the disputants to appeal to the example of the French or Continental Sunday. Both sides must bring it in. For the advocates of restriction and austerity it is an awful warning. Would we make our British Sunday, they ask indignantly, like a Sunday in Paris, which is just as weekdays are, only more so? Those who demand a more genial liberty bid us compare the bleak gloom of our Sundays in London with the kindly gaiety of the French Sunday, wherein every man does that which is right in his own eyes. There have been no arguments in greater demand, and indeed it has seemed sometimes that the controversy could not go on without them. But now we have a new news. The French Sunday, the Parisian Press assures us, is no more. It has been Anglicised out of all knowledge. "Parisians who have kept the French spirit," we read, "will soon have to spend their Sundays in London as Englishmen used to come to Paris to escape the nightmare of their dead city." We would not doubt the Parisian journalist's knowledge of his public, yet there lingers in the mind a fear that we shall have long to wait before Parisians in search of gaiety come to London. Their mentor, however, informs them that we Londoners in our state of emancipation go to the "movies," and play tennis and golf on Sundays, for our revels the glittering doors of the modern gloomy and Partitioned Paris, not a shop is open, and even the chemist who dares to sell sticking plaster to those in need, attracts the attention of the police. Yet we would not advise any of those who desiderate a stricter observance of the Sabbath to set up house in Paris. In these vivid reports of the new solemnity of the French Sunday, and the whirling gaiety of our own there seems to be something of the rhetoric of our own Sabbatical controversies. The element of truth in the comparison is that the Sunday customs of the two countries have been growing more like. But the manner of assimilation, it is to be observed, is not in the least what our pessimists predicted. Of our adoption of the distinctive practices of the Continental Sunday there is no more evidence than ever there was. Of the ability now than ever there was, for use of Sunday by the theatre and for spectacular sport there is no sign. On the other hand, the practice of the six-day week (it is generally compulsory in France) and the observance of Sunday as a day of rest have become the rule across the Channel.—*Daily Telegraph*.

MODERN SPEECH AND DRESS. MINISTER'S CHARGE OF LAXNESS.

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Jones, of the Richmond Congregational Church, Bourne-mouth, and chairman-elect of the Congregational Assembly of England and Wales, at a meeting in connection with the local Free Church maternity and babies' homes at Bourne-mouth, on September 26th, commented on the lack of restraint of modern young people, and sharply criticised the dress of the present-day woman.

He said he did not think anyone could move about and mix in society without feeling that amongst the younger generation of women there had since the war been a very marked relaxation of the old restraint. Young women did and said things to-day that they would never have dreamed of doing or saying twenty years ago. There was too much freedom of speech about the people. There was a certain kind of speech in which people could not indulge without leaving a smudge on the mind. "I am equally certain," he proceeded, "that there are certain reforms in dress which I think women might carry out. I cannot conceive the real object of certain styles of dress to-day. I think women's dress should never be provocative or suggestive, and I am bound to say it often is."

One of the men of his Bible class, said Dr. Jones, had recently told him that the way women dressed nowadays made it harder for a man to keep straight. He thought that Christian women by their example and words could do a great deal to bring in again that modesty of dress which characterised our mothers and grandmothers. There were also certain kinds of freedom of conduct which young people allowed themselves now when an old-fashioned person like himself thought not particularly pretty. Only that morning in his compartment in the railway train two young women struck matches and lit cigarettes. They could not travel even from Hitchin to London without a smoke. While he did not say it was a sin or that they had no right to smoke, he thought it was not pretty. He honestly thought that if women and girls really understood what was to their own interests they would observe a certain reserve in such matters.

Coomassie. The Stool was eventually found in 1921 by labourers doing excavation work for a new road 70 miles north of Coomassie. Ashanti rulers wear a golden headdress, and on important ceremonial occasions, carry huge red and yellow umbrellas.

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WEATHER REPORT.

November 6th at 18.05.—Warning to Hongkong Coast Forts, &c.—Depression or typhoon in Lat. 8 deg. N. Long. 115 deg. E., moving W. position uncertain. November 6th at 18.04.—Pressure changes wrought at all reporting stations. The anticyclone is central over the Yellow Sea. The depression or typhoon is probably in about Lat. 8 deg. N. and Long. 115 deg. E., moving West. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Nov. 6th 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 97.98 inches, against an average of 80.89 inches. The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Nov. 7th is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST
Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, fresh, fine.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ... do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocka ... do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Hongkong Observatory, November 6th.		
	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	30.00	30.08	29.97
Temperature ...	74	71	79
Humidity ...	68	70	54
Wind Direction ...	ESE	E	E
Force ...	4	4	3
Weather ...	0	0	0
Rain ...	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air temperature on 5th ... 75
Lowest open-air temperature on 6th ... 70

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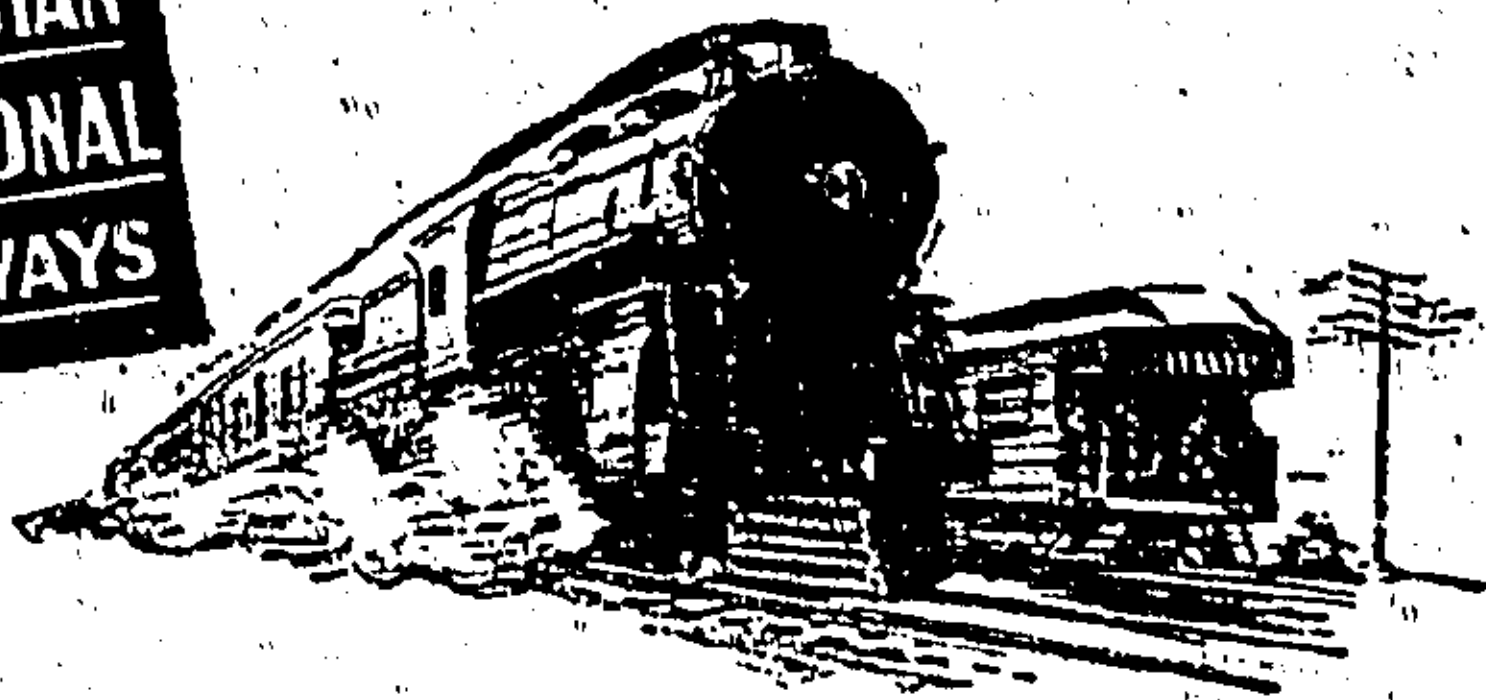
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Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

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"OUDEKERK"	18th November
"SALAWATI"	18th December
"OLDEKERK"	14th Jan., 1925.

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"SCRIEDYK"	26th November
"OUDEKERK"	End of December

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SAWAT	JAVA	7th Nov.	—	—
LOENTO	JAVA	7th Nov.	12th Nov.	BATAVIA
TIMANOEK	NORTH CHINA	7th	11th	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJIKINI	SHAL & AMOY	9th	11th	AMOI & SHANGHAI
TJIBODAS	JAVA via M.S.A.	10th	12th	BATAVIA
TJISALAK	JAPAN	14th	14th	SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA
TJIKEMBANG	JAVA	18th	20th	BATAVIA
TJIKARANG	NORTH CHINA	23rd	25th	BATAVIA
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M/S. "Australia"	2nd February	—

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S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... 21st Dec.

For YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, and SHANGHAI.

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THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

HOW BRITISH HOSPITALS ARE SUPPORTED.

The figures of the income and expenditure of British hospitals situated outside of London as ascertained by Dr. Kay Menzies, acting on behalf of the Joint Council of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society, deserve the close attention of the public, says *The Times*. They are remarkable both in their magnitude and in their relationship to each other. Thus income exceeded expenditure last year by the amount of £213,604, while a sum of more than £7,000,000 was actually obtained from voluntary subscriptions. This large volume of support has flowed not from a few wealthy men or women, but from the whole people, rich and poor alike. It represents a national impulse to serve the weak and the disabled which, without doubt, is as strong as it is inspiring. In face of this expression of good will, statements to the effect that the voluntary system has failed or outlived its usefulness lose their point. The voluntary system, as these returns clearly indicate, has given to a whole people the means of expressing continuously its kindest and most unselfish feelings. It has organized the spirit of service on behalf not only of the sick, but also of humanity; and the greatest gain is to the givers. Indeed it is no exaggeration to say that, as a people, we owe a great debt to all those who, by inviting help for the hospitals, have made vast numbers of their fellow-citizens partners in the noblest of enterprises. The advocates of medical socialism overlook this aspect. At a heavy charge on the National Exchequer they may promise larger institutions equipped with more costly apparatus—though it is possible that even this promise may not be fulfilled. But it is hard to see what they can give to compensate for the loss of that sense of comradeship in misfortune which is the most precious of all the elements of a free will offering. Moreover, the present system undoubtedly makes for efficiency. No fewer than 2,981,306 patients were treated during the year in the group of hospitals under review. The total cost works out at rather less than 2s per patient, in-patients and out-patients being included in this reckoning.

DEVIL'S ISLAND.

TO BE DISCONTINUED AS A PENAL SETTLEMENT.

The Ile du Diable, which is to be discontinued as a penal settlement, has deserved the name in a much fuller sense than most of the territories which take their name from the same quarter. It is as hot as might be expected from its position close to the equator and to the unfavourably named town of Cayenne (though it is not there that the pepper comes from). To those natural disadvantages man has added everything in the way of horror and despair that we associate with a penal settlement; so that the name of the Devil's Island has become a legend for the extremity of human suffering, with Dreyfus as its typical martyr.

There are no such sinister associations with any of the devil's corners in England, and they are many. Hardly a part of the country (except, I believe, the East Riding) is free from the diabolic influence in nomenclature. There is the Devil's Dyke, near Brighton; the Devil's Bridge, near Aberystwyth; the Devil's Kitchen, on Snowdon; the Devil's Arrows, near Broughbridge; the Devil's Cavern, at the Peak; the Devil's Punchbowl, at Hindhead; the Devil's Jumps, at Frensham; the Devil's Water, Northumberland; the Devil's Den, Wiltshire; and no doubt scores of others. There was no higher criticism at the time when English scenery was christened.

But none of these lurid titles seems to have been taken seriously, any more than the corner of the St. Andrew's golf-course which is known to players as "Hell." Was there ever a time when rustics would pass the Devil's Dyke with bated breath, or make the sign of the cross as they crossed a Devil's Bridge? Or were Englishmen always as phlegmatic as Luther, who, waking in the night in Wittenberg Monastery and hearing a noise in the cloisters, turned again to sleep, reassured by the reflection that it was "only the devil"—OBSERVER in the *Observer*.

CONAN DOYLE'S DETECTIVE,
HOW SHERLOCK HOLMES DOGGED
HIS CREATOR.

"People have often asked me," writes Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in his "Memories and Adventures," whether I knew the end of a Sherlock Holmes story before I started it.

"Of course, I did. One could not possibly steer a course if one did not know one's destination. The first thing is to get your idea. Having got that key idea, one's next task is to conceal it and lay emphasis upon everything which can make for a different explanation.

"Holmes, however, can see all the fallacies of the alternatives, and arrives more or less dramatically at the true solution by steps which he can describe and justify."

HOLMES A GOOD FRIEND.

"I do not wish to be ungrateful to Holmes," his creator adds. "He has been a good friend to me in many ways. If I have sometimes been inclined to weary of him it is because his character admits of no light or shade."

The detective's name was first Sherringford Holmes.

(Continued on next Column.)

LABOUR AND COMMUNISTS.

"AFFILIATION REFUSED"

Severe condemnation of the attitude and policy of the Communist party is made in a statement issued by the Labour party to their affiliated societies and members. In this statement it is pointed out that the executive committee of the party has recently had under consideration the renewed application for affiliation of the Communist party of Great Britain, and, in conjunction therewith, the general relationship of both the national and local Labour parties with members of the Communist party. As a result, the following recommendations were submitted to the annual conference which opened at Queen's Hall on October 7th:

(1) That the application for affiliation from the Communist party be refused.

(2) That no member of the Communist party shall be eligible for endorsement as a Labour candidate for Parliament or any local authority.

The affiliation of the Communist party, it is stated, has been consistently refused on the ground that neither its objects nor methods are in harmony with those of the Labour party, which seeks to achieve the Socialist Commonwealth by means of Parliamentary democracy. The Communist party seeks to achieve the dictatorship of the proletariat by armed revolution. The Labour party realises that, unlike old Russia, with its autocracy, its memories of Siberia and the Tsar, the Communist party is a wholly enfranchised adult population, and a Parliament and system of government that will respond to the direction of the working people, so soon as they express intelligent desire for change through the ballot-box.

The statement concludes: "In the opinion of the executive committee it is time the rank and file of the movement was given an opportunity of realising the conflict between our own principles and those of the Communist party, and to say definitely and distinctly that the first quality the party is entitled to look for in its candidates is straightforward honesty in the acceptance of our principles, our methods, and our objects. The conference is urged to say quite clearly: 'No other need apply.'"

"What should I call the fellow? First it was Sherringford Holmes; then it was Sherlock Holmes."

"He could not tell his own exploits, so he must have a commonplace 'comrade' as a follow—an educated man of action who could both join in the exploits and narrate them."

"A quiet, drab name for this unostentatious man. Watson would do."

"So Sir Arthur began to tire of his two famous companions."

"I was determined," he says, "now (after numerous Holmes successes) that I had no longer the excuse of absolute pecuniary pressure, never again to write anything which was not as good as I could possibly make it, and therefore I would not write a Holmes story without a worthy plot and without a problem which interested my own mind."

But it was still the Sherlock Holmes stories for which the public clamoured from time to time I endeavoured to supply them."

So the falls of Reichenbach were made Holmes' tomb, but—

"I was amazed at the concern expressed by the public. 'You brute' was the beginning of a letter of remonstrance which one lady sent me. I heard of many who wept."

So Sherlock rose from the grave. The public insisted—Sir Arthur had no option.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

KORE via MOJI	SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION	8th Nov. 7 a.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 8th Nov. 11 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"BINSANG"	Saturday, 8th Nov. 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LIESANG"	Sunday, 9th Nov. 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HOPSANG"	Monday, 10th Nov. 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW		
SHANGHAI	"TUNGSHING"	Wednesday, 12th Nov. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Friday, 14th Nov. 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Saturday, 15th Nov. Noon
MANILA via AMOY	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 15th Nov. 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Sunday, 16th Nov. 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Monday, 17th Nov. 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Friday, 21st Nov. 3 p.m.
KORE via SHANGHAI	"HOSANG"	Monday, 24th Nov. 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Monday, 24th Nov. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Sumatra and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

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TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, occasionally calling at Waihaiwei and Chiaofoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

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HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharged
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	13th Nov.	"GLENGARRY"	—	30th Nov.
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	27th Nov.	"GLENGARRY"	—	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENARA"	14th Dec.	"GLENGARRY"	—	2nd Dec.
"GLENBEG"	25th Dec.	"GLENGARRY"	—	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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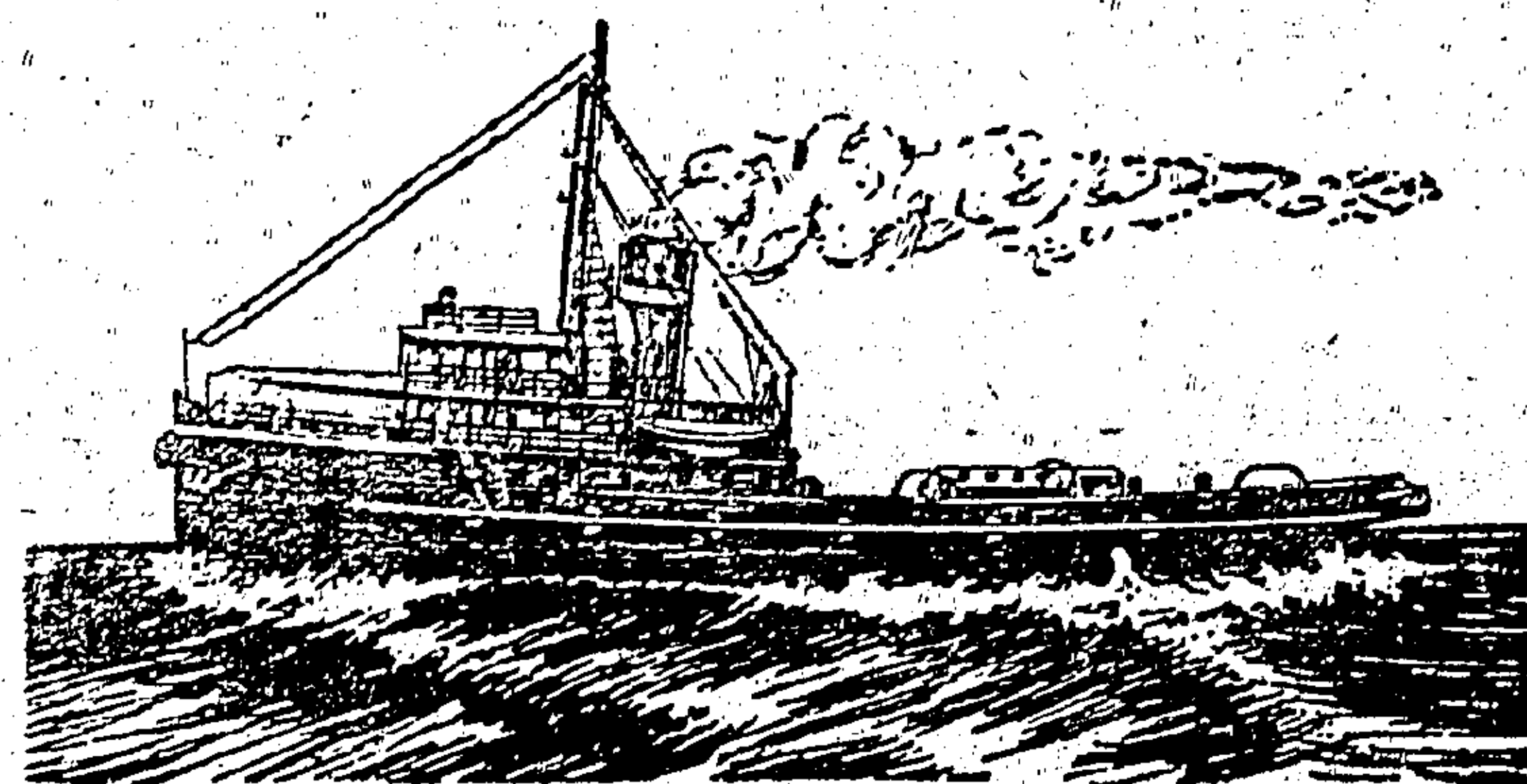
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 5th.
City of Glasgow, British str., 3,404 tons, Capt. W. Hill, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 40.—The Bank Line.
Kiku Maru, Japanese str., 1,367 tons, Capt. H. Owa, from Saigon, with a general cargo and rice, lying at buoy No. 40.—O.S.K.
Awakura, Portuguese str., 290 tons, Capt. R. J. Nogueira, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at C.M.S.N. wharf.—Sung Hing S.S. Co.
Lee Sang, British str., 972 tons, Capt. T. Croft, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 43.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Pravin, Italian str., 2,577 tons, Capt. O. Cavallari, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 45.—Dedwell & Co.
Proteus, British str., 6,118 tons, Capt. D. T. Williams, from Vancouver and Milke, with a general cargo and flour, lying at buoy No. 42.—B. & S.
Sangha Maru, Japanese str., 2,447 tons, Capt. S. Nakamura, from Soubabaya and Balikpapan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 42.—Nanyo Yusen Kaisha.
Song Bu, French str., 720 tons, Capt. J. Bannanier, from Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 45.—M.M.
November 6th.
Awa Maru, Japanese str., 6,325 tons, Capt. T. Kurihara, from Yokohama, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—N.Y.K.
Bintang, British str., 1,725 tons, Capt. E. Frauden, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 43.—John Manners & Co.
Glendaloch, British str., 1,184 tons, Capt. Wm. Clarke, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 42.—Sung Hing S.S. Co.
Hanai, French str., 730 tons, Capt. F. L. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 45.—M.M.
Hop Sang, British str., 1,556 tons, Capt. N. W. van Cartland, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 43.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Huechow, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 43.
Island Maru, Japanese str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 44.
Shantung, British str., 1,568 tons, Capt. R. Robertson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 42.—B. & S.
Talghibius, British str., 6,514 tons, Capt. C. Duggan, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Takoo Dock.—B. & S.
Tungshing, British str., 1,173 tons, Capt. R. W. Ratenan, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at West Point wharf.—J. M. & Co.
Wakana, Chilean str., 25 tons, Capt. Chas. Nairn, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at Haku Tak wharf.—Sui Lee S.S. Co.
Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese str., 3,497 tons, Capt. K. Takata, from Singapore and Calcutta, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—wharf.—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

November 6th.
Annan, for Mito.
Awa Maru, for Saigon.
Chungking, for Manila.
City of Glasgow, for Singapore.
Dakota, for Hoihow.
Empress of Canada, for Shanghai.
Hainan, for Hoihow.
Haiphong, for Saigon.
Hylenguen, for Swatow.
Kingman, for Canton.
New Holland, for Haiphong.
Pravin, for Singapore.
Pravin, for Saigon.
Sangha, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Sarat, for Singapore.
Tungshing, for Canton.
Van Cloud, for Singapore.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.I. and Apeur Line s.s. *Tidona* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 5th inst. and is due at Hongkong on the morning of the 10th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Benardine (Ben), due November 10th.
Calchas (Blue Funnel), due November 8th.
Diomed (Blue Funnel), due November 21st.
Elpenor (Blue Funnel), due December 10th.
Empress of Russia, due November 11th.
Hakozaki Maru (N.Y.K.), due November 17th.
Hakura Maru (N.Y.K.), due December 1st.
Hector (Blue Funnel), due November 9th.
President Adams (Dollar), due November 9th.
President Garfield (Dollar), due November 24th.
President McKinley (A.O.L.), due Nov. 13th.
Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), due November 12th.
Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due November 13th.
Teirenda (Blue Funnel), due November 27th.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), due November 14th.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
Buenos Aires via Singapore, &c.	Awa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th inst.
New York & Boston	Moore Prince	Brit.	Prince Line	On 20th inst.
Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez	Calchas	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 8th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via S'RAL & JAP. PORTS & H'YD.	President Lincoln	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 18th inst., 10 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO &c.	West Ivan	Am.	Strathairn & Barry	On 7th inst., D.L.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, &c.	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 23rd inst., 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via J. PORTS.	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Talghibius	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 11th inst.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA, via S'RAL, KORE & YOKOHAMA	President Madison	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 15th inst., Noon
MARSEILLES & LONDON	Malwa	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Amazone	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 7th Dec.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Amazone	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 9th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	Hakone Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th inst., 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP, H'AM & HAMBURG	City of Glasgow	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 17th inst.
MARSEILLES, GENOA, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW	Ningchow	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, &c.	Elberfeld	Ger.	Melchers & Co.	On 17th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Mentor	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 20th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Glenagarry	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst.
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Scheldt	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 25th inst.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	Fooksang	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th inst.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Talwa	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	Soudan	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 24th Dec.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	Sardinia	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 26th inst.
SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI	Vaa Overstraeten	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 8th inst.
BEINDIR, VENICE & TRIESTE	Duchessa D'Acosta	Ital.	Druswell & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst., 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Huechow	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	About
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW & PAKHOI	Takwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI	Chikwa Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst., 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Himang	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd inst., 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Eastern	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 24th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Changsha	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 7th inst., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Lima Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 13th inst., 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Tungshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 6th Dec.
MOI & KORE	Arifura	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	Kalin	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	Nippon	Ital.	Druswell & Co., Ltd.	About 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA	Tykenbaag	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 18th Dec.
KORE	Taira	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 13th inst.
AMOI, SHANGHAI, MOI & KORE	Taiwa	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 3rd Dec.
YOKOHAMA, KORE, NAGASAKI & SHANGHAI	Isla de Panay	Span.	Botelho Bros.	On 15th inst., Noon
TIENTSIN	Cheongshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 19th inst.
BATAVIA	Tijman ek	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 16th inst., 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	Mingang	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 9th inst., D.L.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Ten	Brit.	Batterfield & Swire	On 11th inst., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	Kalan	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 7th inst., 1 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHEW	Hai-Ning	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 11th inst., 5 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHEW	President Lincoln	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 9th inst., Noon
MANILA	Empress Russia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 13th inst.
MANILA	Yuen-sang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst., 11 a.m.
MANILA	President McKinley	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 14th inst.
MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, &c.	Isla de Panay	Span.	Botelho Bros.	On 21st Dec.
SAIGON, MANILA, HOIOW, CEBU & ZAMBOANGA	West Jester	Brit.	Strathairn & Barry	On 22nd inst.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Awa Maru*, on November 6th:
 Miss Isabel Ward.

DEPARTURES.

Per R.M.S. *Empress of Canada*, from Hongkong, on November 7th: Miss E. M. Ahlstrom, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bates and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Baker and infant, Mr. H. Bickerton, Miss B. F. Brown, Mr. A. Brockett, Mrs. O. F. Byrd, Miss B. Byrd, Mr. A. Cameron, Mr. W. H. Chan, Master R. Chan, Mrs. W. N. Finlayson, Mr. Frouen, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fung, Mrs. J. S. Grimshaw, Misses E. and J. Grimshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Hirano and infant, Mr. Ho Chow Fan, Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Holland, Mr. B. L. Horbeck, Miss E. Keith, Mr. C. E. Koecher, Mr. Henri Krebs, Mr. C. Eubank, Mr. Lan Joy, Mr. Leo Wai Sang, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Wo Hing, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Yoke Tong, Mr. Louis Leung, Mr. Leung Kung Nam, Mr. and Mrs. Loo, Mrs. J. P. Mackie, Mr. A. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. McAdam, Master Y. E. McAdam, Mr. Mo Tong How, Mr. K. Ono, Miss G. A. Pugh, Master T. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Rice and family, Mr. L. L. Saunderson, Mr. T. S. Shaw, Mr. Sin Chok Hing, Mrs. R. E. Sargison and infant, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Steinmetz, Mr. G. S. Walden, Mr. E. M. Wallace, Mr. W. S. Watson, Miss M. Weaver, Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Weeks, Miss A. A. Weston, Miss M. T. Whitmer, Mr. Woon Hong Chin, Mrs. Yang Chin Shoo, Mr. and Mrs. H. Yip, and Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Yung.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Silk forwarded from Hongkong by the *Empress of Australia* on October 10th, arrived in New York on November 3rd, having been 24 days in transit.

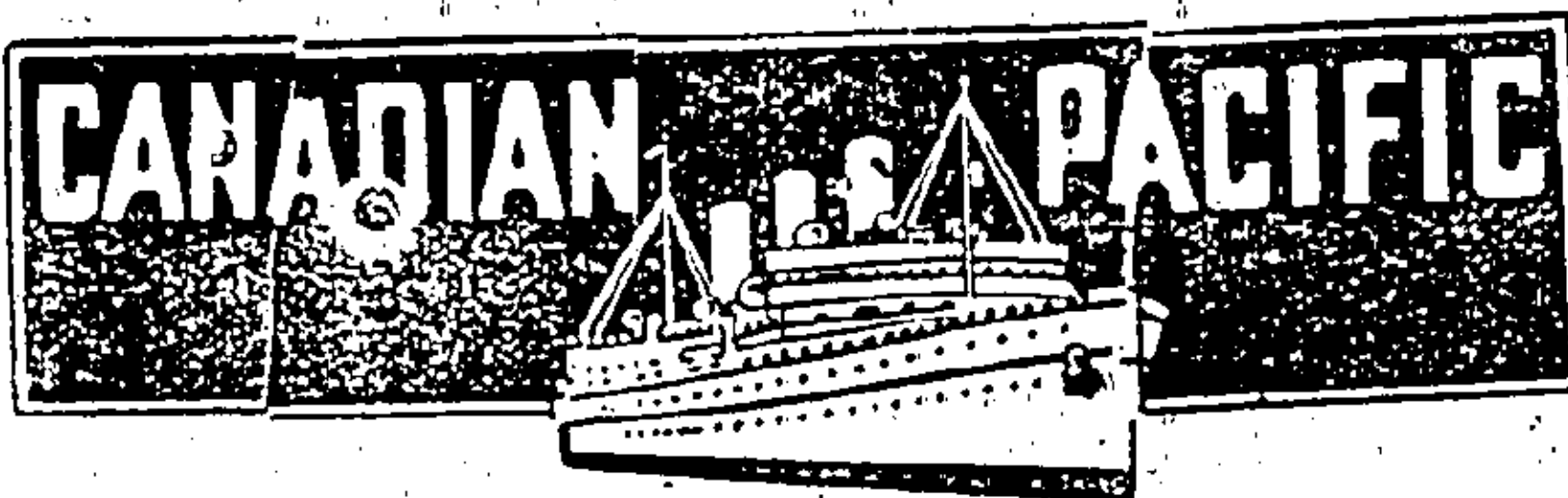
UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

NUMBER	ADDRESS	FROM
227/1st	Gillanders	Shanghai
10/1st	W. Morrison King	Edward
	Edward	Manila

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Nov. 7th to 13th, 1924.					
HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week	Day of Month	H'kong, Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong, Standard Time.	Height.
Fri.	7	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		5 52	6 4	0 2	4 5
Satur.	8	6 57	6 3	1 5	3 9
		7 48	6 6	1 23	3 7
Sun.	9	7 51	6 2	1 55	3 3
		8 13	7 0	1 55	3 0
Mon.	10	8 37	6 1	2 28	2 8
		8 39	7 3	2 24	3 2
Tues.	11	9 20	5 9	3 17	2 4
		9 6	7 5	2 52	3 2
Wed.	12	10 2	6 6	3 55	2 9
		10 32	7 7	3 18	3 5
Thur.	13	10 44	5 4	4 33	2 0
		9 57	7 7	3 41	3 7



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England
 via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec.
 From Hongkong: Due Vancouver: Due Montreal: Due England:
 Empress Canada Nov. 7 Nov. 24 Montclair Dec 5 Dec 12
 Empress Russia Nov. 20 Dec 8 Montclair Dec 16 Dec 23
 Empress Australia Dec. 5 Dec. 24 Montclair Jan. 2 Jan. 9

Pacific Sailing schedule for Next Spring on application.
 Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Belfast, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
 Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets sold.
 Early reservation necessary.

Two Trans-continental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments and Drawing Rooms.
 Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

THE EMPRESS OF CANADA WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG AT DAYLIGHT, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7th.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.					
From Hongkong	Due Manila	From Manila	Due Hongkong	From Hongkong	Due Manila
Nov. 12	Nov. 14	Express Russia	Nov. 15	Nov. 17	
Dec. 11	Dec. 13	Express Asia	Dec. 14	Dec. 16	
Passenger Department: Tel. 752.		Cables: GACANPAC.			
Freight and Express: Tel. 42.		Cables: NAUTILUS.			

NORDEUTCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

FAR EASTERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.
 NEXT SAILINGS:

STEAMERS:	ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG AND SAILINGS FOR:	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO:
ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.	SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.	GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
"ELBERFELD"	8th November	24th November
"COLENZ"	11th December	16th December
"LUDWIGSHAFEN"	3rd January, 1925	17th January, 1925
"DERFLINGER"	2nd February	4th February
"FULDA"	1st March	8th March
"TRIER"	28th March	5th April
"SAABERUECKEN"	28th April	2nd May
"COLENZ"		1st June

For Freight and Passage, please apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.,

Telephone C. 4557. 3, Queen's Building Chater Road. Agents: HONGKONG.

PACIFIC MAIL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY

MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
 HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... November 19th.
 S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... December 6th.
 S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... December 20th.
 S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... January 3rd, 1925

Sailing and Fare subject to Change Without Notice.

LOW FARES TO EUROPE

LOCAL EQUIVALENT OF

£120 £112 £110

WITH STOP OVER PRIVILEGES AT PORTS OF CALL AND POINTS IN UNITED STATES.

VISIT

SAN FRANCISCO
 LOS ANGELES
 SALT LAKE
 CHICAGO
 NEW YORK

CONNECTING WITH ANY

DIRECT TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

VISIT

YOSEMITE
 GRAND CANYON
 FEATHER RIVER
 YELLOW STONE PARK
 NIAGARA FALLS

HONGKONG-MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... November 9th, at Noon.
 S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... November 25th, at 3 p.m.
 S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... December 10th, at 2 p.m.
 S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... December 24th, at 2 p.m.

For Full Information regarding Rates, Space, etc., Apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "SOLANO."

Tel. Central 141.

Canton Agents:

HOLYOAK MASSEY & CO., LTD.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America G.2405, G.2420, G.2440

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Sunday, 23rd Nov., at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Dec., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore Ports.

HAKONE MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.

BUWA MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Beginning Jan., 1925

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

TAJIMA MARU (Cable Glasgow) ... Friday, 21st Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila Ports.

MISHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKAOKA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Dec.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

AWA MARU (Cable Port E. & Delagoa B.) ... Friday, 7th Nov.

RAWACET MARU ... Saturday, 20th Dec.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

CEYLON MARU ... Tuesday, 11th Nov.

HAKODATE MARU ... Monday, 17th Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGATA MARU ... Wednesday, 12th Nov.

WAKASA MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Nov.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 13th Nov.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LIMA MARU ... Saturday, 16th Nov.

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Nov.

TOKUSHIMA MARU (Meiji Direct) ... Sunday, 23rd Nov.

GENOA MARU ... Tuesday, 25th Nov.

For further information, apply to—

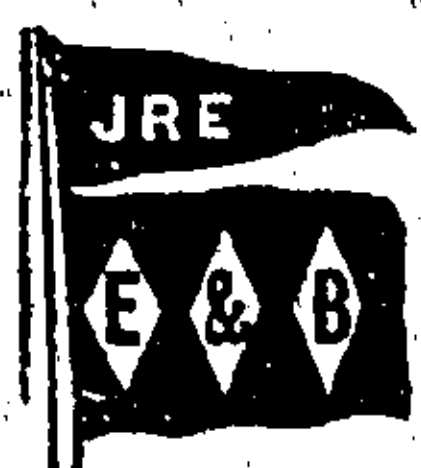
Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2422.

Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

SHIPBUILDERS,
 SHIP REPAIRERS,
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 ELECTRIC WELDERS,
 MECHANICAL AND
 ELECTRICAL
 ENGINEERS.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
 OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

- DRY DOCK

ELLERMAN &
BUCKNALLSTEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF KARACHI"	29th Nov.	Shanghai and Japan.
"CITY OF LAHORE"	4th Dec.	Marseilles, London, etc.
"CITY OF KARACHI"	29th Jan.	Do.
"CITY OF KARACHI"	1st March.	Do.
"TRAFFORD HALL"	11th April.	Do.

* "A" Class. † "B" Class.

FARES TO LONDON.

"ONE 1st Class "A"...	292.	"B"...	284.	Singapore 2nd Class "A"...	242.	"B"...	252.
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For further particulars, apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

(Tel. Central 780).

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CALOCHAS"	via Suez Canal	8th Nov.
S.S. "AJAX"	via Suez Canal	19th Nov.
S.S. "KATHLAMBA"	via Suez Canal	29th Nov.
S.S. "OANPA"	via Suez Canal	7th Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for S'hai. and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PORTHOS	—	—	9th Nov.
AMAZONE	—	—	23rd Nov.
ANGOR	8th Oct.	10th Nov.	7th Dec.
ANGERS	23rd Oct.	24th Nov.	21st Dec.
PAUL LECAT	6th Nov.	8th Dec.	4th Jan., 1925
ANDRE LEBON	21st Nov.	22nd Dec.	18th Jan., "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) 2 35. 0s. 0d.	B CLASS (1st Class) 2 35. 0s. 0d.
STRAKERS (2nd) 2 28. 0s. 0d.	STRAKERS (2nd) 2 28. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

S.S. "L. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive about 2nd week of November.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAICHING	Capt. A. H. Stewart	Friday, 7th Nov., at 1 p.m.
HA-NING	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Tuesday, 11th Nov., at 5 p.m.
HAHONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Friday, 14th Nov., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fouchow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HA-NING," "HAHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$60.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE"	—	—	20th November.
S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE"	—	—	1st December.

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)
King's Building.Telephone: Central 3165,
Telegrams Furness.P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	8,884	26th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,098	29th Nov.	Mars., London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	15th Dec.	Marseilles & London
"SOUJAN"	8,696	24th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KRIVA"	9,135	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
1925			
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	8,813	21st Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Mars., London & Antwerp
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Feb.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	8,884	18th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHGAR"	8,993	21st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	8,998	18th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SARDINIA"	8,813	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	31st Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALYAN"	8,998	4th Apr.	Mars., London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	8,813	15th Apr.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	24th Apr.	Marseilles & London

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TALMA"	10,000	18th Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALWA"	10,000	3rd Dec.	do.
"TAKLWA"	8,500	9th Dec.	do.
"TAKLWA"	8,500	27th Dec.	do.
"TAKADA"	8,949	2nd Jan., 1925	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	24th Nov.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ABAFURA"	4,000	31st Dec.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	28th Jan., 1925	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TILWA"	10,000	18th Nov.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji & Kobe
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKLWA"	8,500	22nd Nov.	Kobe only.
"KALYAN"	9,135	29th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUJAN"	8,696	24th Dec.	do.
"ARAFURA"	8,500	28th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"TAKLWA"	8,500	8th Dec.	Kobe only.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	15th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	8,949	15th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,813	27th Dec.	do.
1925			
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,993	24th Jan.	do.
"SARDINIA"	8,884	24th Jan.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,098	31st Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,993	21st Feb.	do.
"SOUJAN"	8,696	21st Feb.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,813	7th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	8,500	7th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	8,998	21st Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	do.
"SARDINIA"	8,884	4th Apr.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,118	15th May	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	15th May	do.
"KALYAN"	9,118	15th May	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Port	Steamers	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 8th Nov., Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 9th Nov., 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"TEAN"	On 9th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 9th Nov., 11 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 11th Nov., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 11th Nov., 11 a.m.
SWATOW & FAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 13th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZUCHUEN"	On 13th Nov., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUCHOW"	On 15th Nov., 11 a.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 15th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 15th Nov., 11 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 15th Nov., 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fookow), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 32.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Due to arrive at Hongkong about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Rango, Thursday 11, Rabaul & Aua. Ports about
"OHANGSHA"	2nd November	7th November 10 a.m.
"TAIYUAN"	15th December	20th December

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. Central 32.

Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "DAGRE CASTLE"	—	Sails 13th November.
S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"	—	Sails 9th December.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (TUMED).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO:

GENOA, ALP. ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

\$66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "NIPPON"	—	Sails about 22nd November.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	—	Sails about 2nd December.
S.S. "NUMIDIA"	—	Sails about 22nd December.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	—	Sails about 1st Jan., 1925.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	—	Sails about 8th December.
S.S. "NIPPON"	—	Sails about 2nd Jan., 1925.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	—	Sails about 7th Jan., "
S.S. "NUMIDIA"	—	Sails about 2nd Feb., "
S.S. "VENEZIA"	—	Sails about 7th Feb., "

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMZUMBI"	—	Sails about 1st December.
S.S. "UMTALI"	—	Sails about 31st December.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1039.

Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES
FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

(22 days to San Francisco. 28 days to Los Angeles).

U.S.S. "WEST IVAN"	—	Due Hongkong 15th Nov.
U.S.S. "WEST CALJOOT"	—	Leave Hongkong 17th Nov.
U.S.S. "WEST CALJOOT"	—	Due Hongkong 23rd Nov.
U.S.S. "WEST CALJOOT"	—	Leave Hongkong 25th Nov.

Cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco to Weekly Sailings for
Atlantic Seaboard Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued
to U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

TO SAIGON, MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER"	—	Due Hongkong 21st Nov.
U.S.S. "WEST JESTER"	—	Leave Hongkong 22nd Nov.

TO SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S. "WEST PARALON"	—	Due Hongkong 25th Nov.
U.S.S. "WEST PARALON"	—	Leave Hongkong 26th Nov.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Ports not served.

For Full Information, Apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY

L. EVERETT, General Agent for JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES, INDU-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone No. Central 8208.

G. E. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., the G.P.O. and Branch Post Offices will be open as follows:

The G.P.O., Kowloon and Shamshuipo Branches—8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.
Wantsai, Salingpau and Yauwatt Branches—8 a.m. to 9 a.m., and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Shoungwan Branch—8 a.m. to 9 a.m., and 5.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

There will be one collection of letters from the pillar boxes, and one delivery of ordinary correspondence as on Sunday, at 9 a.m.
Postage from the G.P.O. at 9 a.m.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAIL.

Xmas and New Year Parcel Mail for the United Kingdom will be closed in the G.P.O. at 5 p.m., the 14th November.
This mail is due in London on the 19th December.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
STRAITS	Namang	7th Nov.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	7th Nov.
JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Shantung	7th Nov.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Papers only)	Uobien	8th Nov.
London 9th Oct.	Pres. Lincoln	9th Nov.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Alibi Jusu	9th Nov.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only)		
London 9th Oct.	Sanning	9th Nov.
SHANGHAI	Tyloas	10th Nov.
JAPAN	Pres. Adams	10th Nov.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Angkor	10th Nov.
SHANGHAI	van Overstraten	10th Nov.
STRAITS	Lungo Maru	12th Nov.
AMSTERDAM & MANILA	Pres. McKinley	13th Nov.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Tjikombang	16th Nov.
JAPAN	Mahima Maru	20th Nov.
JAPAN	Tsurusen	23rd Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 21st Nov.	Uhangha	Friday, 7th.
Straits, Mauritius and South Africa	Surat	Reg. Letters
Saigon, Amoy and Focchow	Haiyang	11.30 a.m.
Saigon, Straits, L. Marques and S. Africa	Haiyang	2.00 p.m.
Saigon & Suez	Am Maru	2.01 p.m.
JAPAN	Erymchus	5.00 p.m.
Manila	Namsing	9.30 a.m.
Shanghai	Yuanang	10.00 a.m.
Shanghai	Liangchow	1.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Hinang	2.00 p.m.
Wai Hoi Wei	Huichow	4.00 p.m.
Shanghai	Uobien	4.15 p.m.
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseille—due Marseille, 10th Dec.—Ship sails on Sunday, 9th Nov. at 4 p.m.	Portos	5.00 p.m.
Hobson and Haiphong	Leeang	5.00 p.m.
Fort Bayard, Pakhot and Haiphong	Hanoi	5.00 p.m.
Amoy	Tuan	5.00 p.m.
Saigon, Amoy and Formosa	Amatru Maru	9.00 a.m.
Saigon	Shantung	9.00 a.m.
Saigon & Bangkok	Hopang	8.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada U.S.A., Central & South America, & EUROPE via Victoria B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 30th Nov. & EUROPE via Siberia (correspondence specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)—Ship sails on Tuesday 11th inst. at 10 a.m.	Pres. Madison	5.00 p.m.
Manila, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa—Ship sails on Tuesday 11th inst. at 10 a.m.	Pres. Adams	5.00 p.m.
Amoy	Sun Ning	5.00 p.m.

correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

MENTOR	17th Nov.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
LYCAON	24th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
PHEMIUS	8th Dec.	Amsterdam, London & Hamburg
HECTOR	16th Dec.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

NINGHOV	17th Nov.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
DEMODOCUS	1st Dec.	Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
MENELAUS	20th Dec.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

TALHYBIUS	10th Nov.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
PROTESILAUS	29th Nov.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

OALOHAS	8th Nov.	Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
AXAX	19th Nov.	Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
OANFA	7th Dec.	Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

HECTOR	11th Nov.	Shanghai
MENTOR	17th Nov.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
HECTOR	16th Dec.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
TERESIAS	29th Dec.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
SARPEDON	27th Jan.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
PATROCLUS	10th Mar.	Singapore, Marseilles & London

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COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

November 6th, 1924

ON LONDON.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	...	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	...	2/4 13/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	...	2/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...	2/5
Credits, at 4 months' sight	...	2/5 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	...	2/5 1/2
ON PARIS.—		
Bank Bills, on demand	...	1.04
Credits, 4 months' sight	...	1.10
ON NEW YORK.—		
Bank Bills, on demand	...	54 1/2
Credits, at 30 days' sight	...	56 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	...	160
Bank Bills, on demand	...	
ON CALCUTTA.—		
Telegraphic Transfer	...	160
Bank Bills, on demand	...	
ON SHANGHAI.—		
Bank Bills, at sight	...	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	...	141 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	107 1/2
ON MANILA.—	On demand	107 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	140
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	nom.
ON HONGKONG.—	On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—	On demand	77 1/2
ON BANGKOK.—	On demand	77 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	...	8.13
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	...	47.40
BAR SILVER, per oz.	...	34 7/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$30,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling	\$4,500,000
Silver	\$25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$30,000,000

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Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak	
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T. G. Wall, Esq.	
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Chief Manager:

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Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1924. [27]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
Interest on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. H. BARLOW, Esq.,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12nd September, 1924. [28]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£23,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hongkong, April 8th, 1924. [31]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN.

LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GENCO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 50,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 12,500,000

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CHINA—Gien Kagi, Kanton, Keelung, Makung, Nankai, Pusan, Shimon, Tientsin, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aiko.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Focchow, Swatow, Canton.
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The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.
2 YAMAMOTO, Manager.
Hongkong Branch,
4, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 22nd June 1924.

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Subscribed Capital	£21,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£21,500,000
Reserve Fund	£21,500,000

BRANCHES:
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BRANCHES:
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 4 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
N. C. WILSON, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, February 11th, 1924. [30]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1918.

Authorized Capital	¥10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	¥5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	¥5,000,000.00

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Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 2 per cent.	Per annum.
For 6 months	4
For 12 months	5

"KAN TONG FO," Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 16th, 1924. [34]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for Fixed Periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
J. ARIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1924. [39]

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MAATSCHAPPIJ.

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BANK.

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Reserve Fund " 60,000,000

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TSUYE FEE, Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [33]